MADRAS Information

MARCH, 1964

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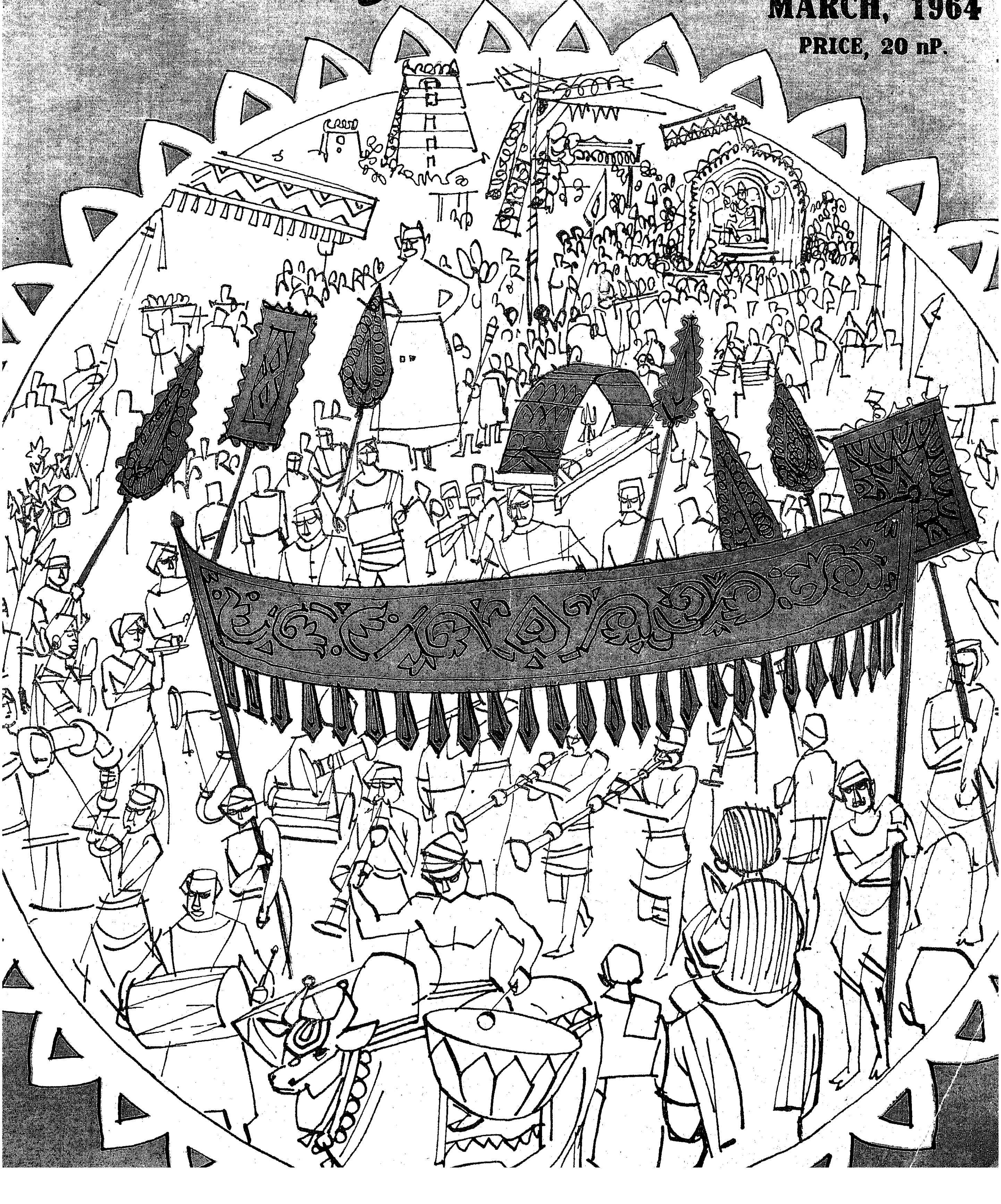
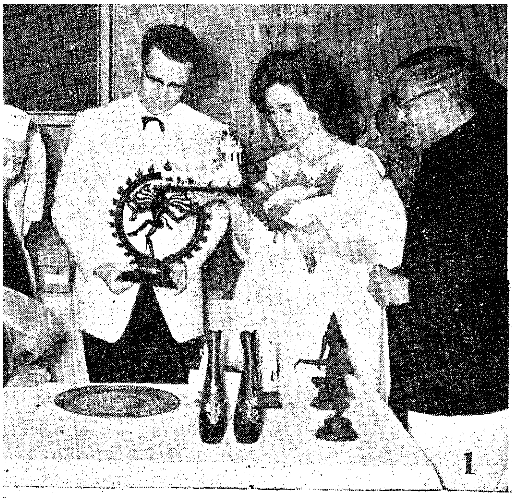
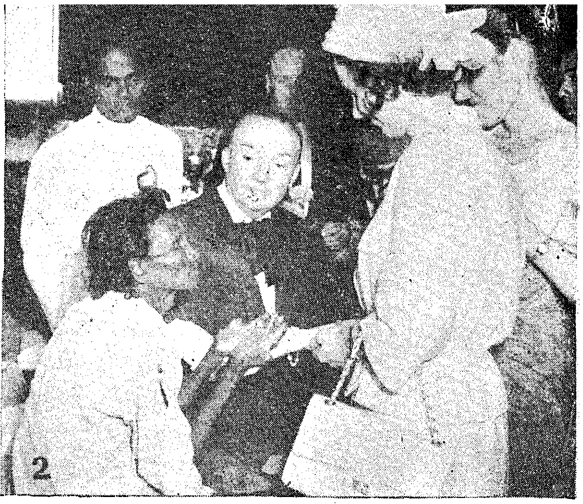


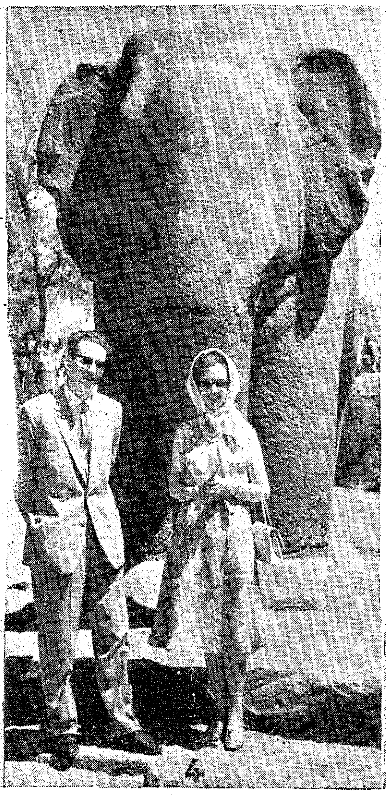




1. At the Raj Bhavan dinner accepting a souvenir from the Governor.

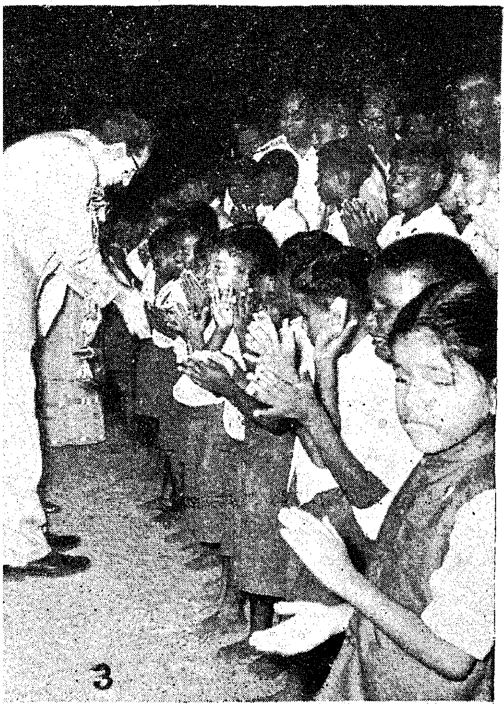
2. At the Belgium Leprosy Centre at Polampakkam.

3. At the Deaf and Blind School, Teynampet, Madras.

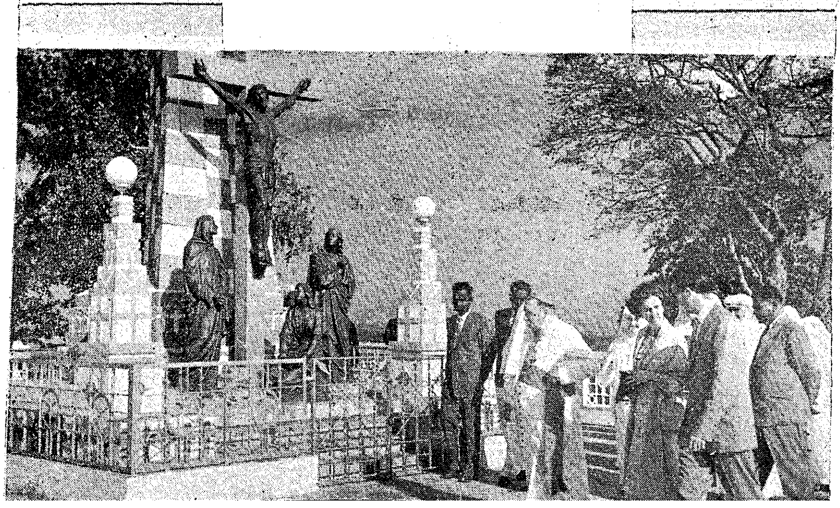


4. At Mahabalipuram.

5 and 6. At the St. Thomas Mount Church.



ROYAL VISITORS FROM BELGIUM



No Price is Too High To Pay for Freedom

CITIZEN'S DUTIES

1. To render all possible help and assistance for the defence personnel.
2. To increase the production of his factory.
3. To intensify efforts for increased production of agricultural and small-scale industrial commodities to make his State self-sufficient.
4. To avoid all possible strikes and lock-outs that may hamper production.
5. To maintain the price level of all essential commodities and curb the tendencies of hoarding and profiteering by conforming to the various legislative and other popular measures.
6. To maintain the supply lines of essential commodities.
7. To contribute generously in the form of money, gold and kind for the war effort.
8. To inculcate the highest sense of duty and responsibility.
9. To join the various organizations set up for the defence of the country.
10. To prevent anti-social and anti-national activities of the fifth columnists.
11. To observe strict austerity in consumption of food, clothes and other essential goods and save for the National Defence Fund.
12. To avoid unnecessary travel so that more important and essential movement may not be hampered.
13. To keep up the morale of the people and prepare them for sacrifices.
14. To check rumour-mongering and to disseminate true and faithful news and information.
15. To join or help Citizen's Committee, N.C.C., Territorial Army and Lok Sahayak Sena and Rifle Clubs.
16. To pray for the victory of our Motherland in this struggle and set aside all differences of caste, creed or party.

MADRAS Information

Volume XVV MARCH 1964 No. 3

MADRAS [stamp: 1 1 MAR ...]

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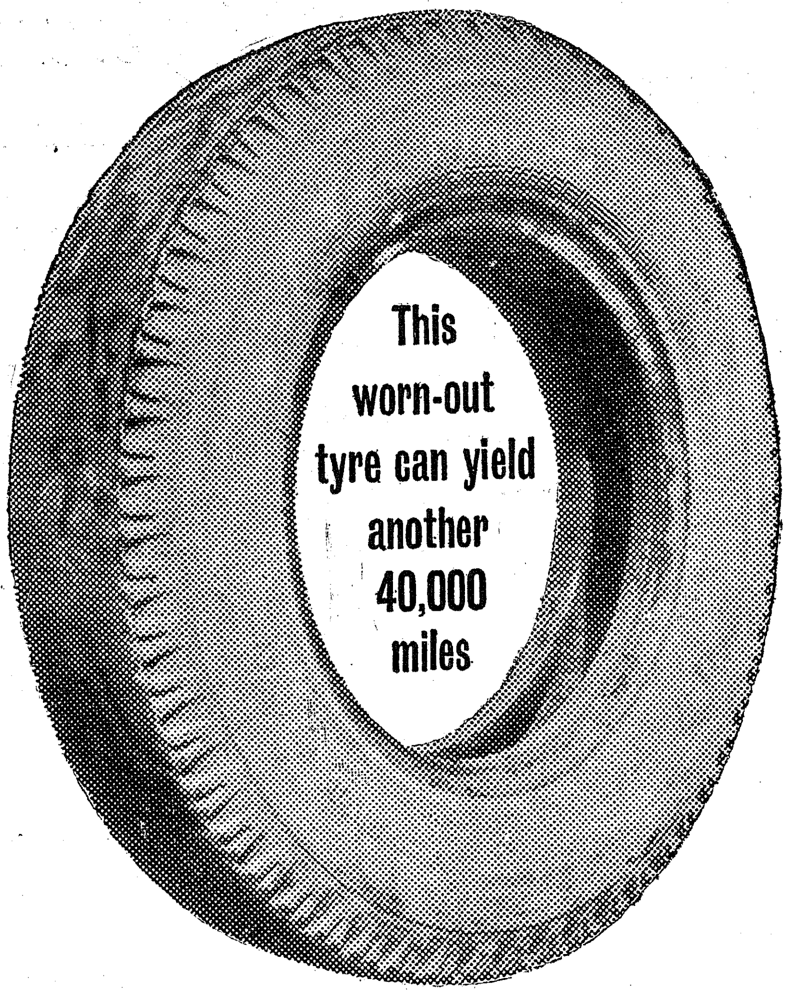
On The Cover:

The Tamil month of Panguni (March-April) is a month of Festivals in the temples of Madras State. These festivals, so regal in paraphernalia and so elaborate and picturesque in detail, recreate the stories of Goas and Goddesses. Thousands of people participate in these festivals and worship the Gods with great devotion. Our Cover page recaptures the familiar temple festival scene in Tamil Nad.



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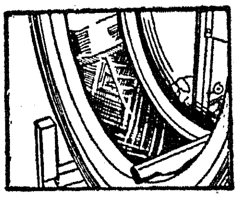

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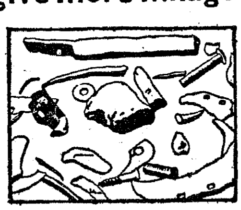
These small glass pieces and nails were found in tyres brought to TVS for retreading. It is these that are real trouble-makers, because they get embedded in the casing. At TVS a careful probe is made to detect even the smallest extraneous particles.



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Governor's Republic Day Review

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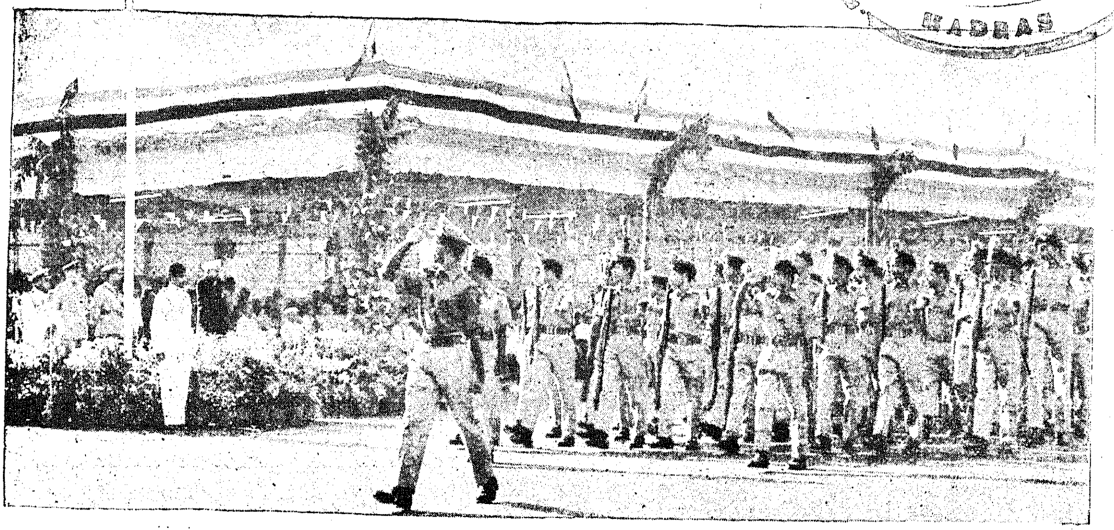


MADRAS RECORDS ALL ROUND PROGRESS IN DEVELOPMENT

" The Progress of the Third Plan has been according to schedule and in fact even a little ahead of it ", said Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, in a broadcast talk from All-India Radio on the eve of the Republic Day.

" By the end of the current year ", he added " the total outlay of the Plan for the State will come to Rs. 177 crores or about 61 per cent of the original financial target ".

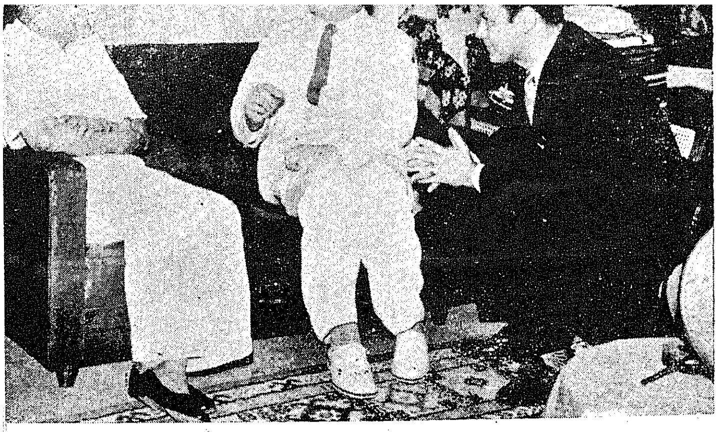
The following is the text of the broadcast :—

Every year on the 26th of January, we celebrate this Republic Day throughout the country and on this auspicious day we take stock of our achievements in order to find out how much progress we have been able to make for realising our cherished dream and plan our future course of action. Freedom is both an opportunity and a challenge. We are free to mould our own destiny and to make our country prosperous and strong. We have at the same time to defend our freedom and fulfil the great ideals which we have set before ourselves.

It is indeed a privilege to share my thoughts with you every year on this historic day which brings to our memory the great sacrifices made by our patriots in the cause of our liberation from foreign rule under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Those who fought in the struggle for freedom in many fronts lost all they had, some even their lives, so that we may enjoy all the fruits of freedom today.

On this day of our national rejoicing, our hearts should go out in prayer to those known and unknown martyrs who sacrifice their lives and properties and we should pay our humble tribute to them. We have inherited the Sovereign Democratic Republic of India with all its natural, human and mineral resources of this vast country and have been able to achieve not only independence but also a political, economic and social unity unparalleled in our past history.

On this memorable occasion, I extend my greetings, felicitations and good wishes to all my countrymen for health, happiness and prosperity. I appeal to them to renew the pledge to put in our joint and individual efforts with a sense of dedication for building up a free, peace-loving, prosperous welfare State under democratic planning; to be ready for any amount of self-sacrifice in order to defend India's territorial integrity and democratic way of life against foreign aggression threatening



Dr. Alos Newman, Minister of Justice, Czeckoslovakia Socialist Republic called on Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries on 13th January 1964

our freedom; to build up our defence potential; and to remain eternally vigilant to pay the price of liberty.

Twenty-sixth January has always been a significant date in the history of our freedom. It was on this day in 1929 that the people of India took the solemn pledge to wage a ceaseless struggle to attain Purna Swaraj and the pledge was renewed thereafter every year at mass meetings held all over the country until we attained independence. When the Constituent Assembly reached the end of its labours in 1950, 26th January was chosen as the date for the promulgation of the new Constitution. Thus was born on 26th January 1950 the Sovereign Democratic Republic of India, the fourteenth anniversary of which we are celebrating to-day.

Life and liberty of all citizen sacred

RADHAKRISHNAN, *President.*

In a broadcast on the eve of Republic Day, the President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, said, in our democracy men of all faiths have this right to live in honour and harmony under this rule of law; the life and liberty of every citizen, irrespective of caste or creed ought to be sacred to every other. Any departure from this is not only morally indefensible, but politically dangerous. The President said that Government would take every step necessary to put down anti-social behaviour. The President said a natural corollary of our political democracy is a broad-based welfare State. A socialist reconstruction is intended to end concentration of economic power which tends to perpetuate inequality. The President said the only way of ensuring that resources are put to constructive purpose is by achieving general disarmament and by setting up a world authority. It is a pity that China has not been taking part in the attempts at disarmament. He declared that India remains as firmly committed as every to the methods of peace and to the ideal of a larger world community. In our relations with China and Pakistan, it is our earnest endeavour to aim at a peaceful and honourable settlement.

Towards a Welfare State

Our Constitution embodies the united resolve of the people of the country to secure for all the citizens social, economic and political justice; liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all, fraternity assuring the dignity of individual and the unity of the nation. The Government of the country is functioning in conformity with these principles of the Constitution and we are marching towards the fulfilment of our ideal of a prosperous welfare State with a democratic structure under a socialistic pattern of society so that every one may get equal opportunity to serve the nation and share her prosperity equitably.

Ever since the attainment of independence, it has been and is the main concern of the Governments both at the Centre and in the States, to eradicate poverty, illiteracy and ill-health from our midst. The various schemes and projects formulated and implemented under the successive Five-Year Plans are intended to achieve a welfare State with a self-generating economy and to raise the standard of living of all citizens.

This is indeed a very gigantic task, the successful fulfilment of which depends largely on the co-operation extended to the different limbs of the Government by the people at large.

The whole nation including all classes and communities all segments of the population, all parties and groups, has a special responsibility in this behalf; and unless there is unity of thought and action, our march to the desired goal will be retarded. The prosperity we are achieving gradually should not be allowed to result in any lopsided or undue concentration of wealth in a few hands. Our aim is to bridge the wide gap between the rich and the poor so that the national wealth of the country could be distributed equitably and that alone can ensure all round happiness.

Just as we are pledged to internal peace and amity we uphold in international spheres the policy of non-alignment and co-existence. India's prestige in the international sphere has increased because of the implementation of this policy and the fact that we have many friends had been amply demonstrated when almost all the countries of the world gave their sympathy and support to our cause when our unscrupulous neighbour China suddenly committed aggression on our northern borders. We have every reason to be thank of

to those countries who not only expressed their sympathy with us, but also gave active help so that the nation can always be in a state of preparedness to resist any aggression. It is necessary to recall to our minds the mighty resolve which the nation took at that critical hour to stand united and to drive out the enemy from our sacred soil. That determination should animate every man and woman for all time to build up our unity and defence potential on the rock of solidarity.

Madras ahead of schedule

So far as Madras State is concerned, the progress of the Third Plan has been according to schedule and in fact, even a little ahead of it. By the end of the current year, the total outlay on our Plan will come to about Rs. 177 crores or about 61 per cent of the original financial target. Our performances at the end of the Plan period may well aggregate to Rs. 325 crores against the original target of Rs. 291 crores because of the inclusion of new schemes and the widening of the scope of some of the old ones.

A number of measures have been taken in order to step up our agricultural production. With a view to securing better control over prices of essential articles, a net-work of Consumers' Co-operative Stores have been established. We have now 500 fair price shops selling rice. The Government are taking steps to remove the obstacles in the flow of fertilizers to the fields. They have decided to procure one lakh tons of rice during this year and this should help in stabilising the price of rice. In the field of co-operation, it is gratifying to note that co-operative spinning mills are being established as also co-operative sugar mills. In the handloom sector, it is expected that another one lakh of looms will be brought within the co-operative fold during the Third Plan period.

Rural electrification

The growth and development of industries in the State particularly small-scale industries, have been encouraging and the Government are giving substantial financial assistance for starting such industries. The power projects under our programme are also progressing according to schedule and the outlay on power during the Third-Plan period will aggregate to Rs. 111 crores in place of the original provision of Rs. 100 crores. But as our power production is stepped up, consumption also increases according and as such, we have to keep on bridging the gap between supply and demand. The State stands third in the generation of power and ranks first in rural electrification. Nearly two lakhs of pumpsets would have been installed by the end of the Plan period to help agriculturists to grow more food and up to now electricity has been extended to more than 16,000 villages. The consumption of power in the State

Old age Pension for 62,000 people

The Old Age Pension Scheme of the Madras Government has been benefiting considerably a larger number of persons than was anticipated.

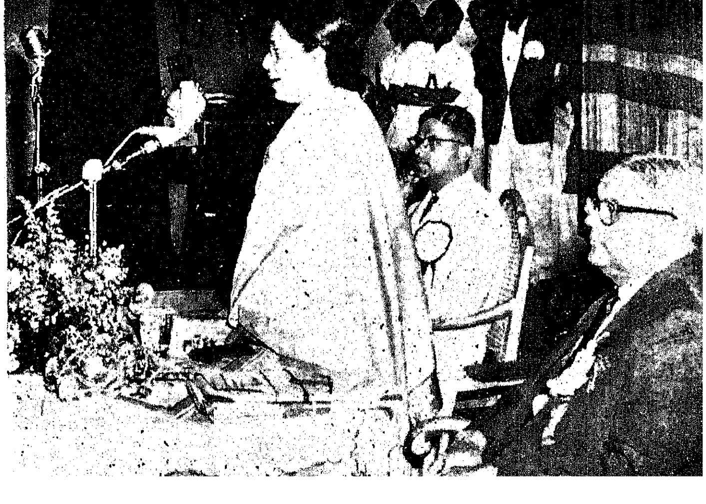
The actual number of old people getting the benefit of this social welfare scheme is about 62,000, *involving an expenditure of Rs.* 1·35 *crores for the State exchequer. In the last Budget speech the Finance Minister had indicated that though the provision under the scheme was only Rs.* 25 *to Rs.* 30 *lakhs, it would be raised to Rs.* 1·22 *crores covering over* 40,000 *persons. Even this number has now been exceeded.*

The scheme provides for the grant of Rs. 20 *a month to all destitutes, excluding beggars, over the age of* 65. *The age-limit is relaxed to* 60 *in the case of decrepits, handicapped by loss of sight, speech or limb and lepers.*

A feature in the working of the scheme is that the pension is sent to the beneficiaries by money order, the State bearing the transmission charges. In dertermining the age of recipients, a simple rule is followed leaving it to the judgment of the Revenue Divisional Officers. Being a social welfare measure, a strict procedure for the verification of the age has not been provided for.

The Madras Government has been the first to initiate a social welfare measure like the Old-Age Pension, earlier than other States or the Centre despite financial limitations.

All-India Conference on Animal Diseases was inaugurated in the City on 6th January 1964 by Smt. Jyothi Vencatachellum, Minister for Public Health.



which was only 17 units per capita in the beginning of the First Plan period, has been pushed up to 72 units by the end of second year of the Third Plan.

Social welfare measures

The State aims at an additional enrolment of 14 lakhs of pupils in the age group of 6 to 11 and 11 to 14, and it will give satisfaction to note that about 12 lakhs have already been enrolled and the five-year target may be exceeded by a large margin and final figures may go to even 20 lakhs. The scheme of free education up to Secondary School level for children of poor persons with an income of Rs. 1,500 per annum and below has been implemented. The Midday Meals Scheme which is an important social welfare measure is now covering all schools and one-third of the school-going population. In addition to the assistance received from CARE Organization, a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs per annum is being spent every year on this important scheme.

In the field of social security, the Old-Age Pension Scheme which has been introduced, now counts within its fold 62,000 pensioners involving an expenditure of Rs. 135 lakhs in the current year. The welfare of industrial labour is also receiving our attention and the Employees State Insurance Scheme is being vigorously implemented in our State. Under this scheme we have on hand a programme for constructing hospitals and dispensaries costing Rs. 5 crores. The per capita income in Madras State rose to 365 in 1961–62 from 350 in the previous year.

The full impact

These items have been picked up to illustrate the progress made and they are not meant to be exhaustive. On the whole as I have already stated, we have been marching along the road of progress according to schedule and with the co-operation of one and all, it should be possible to exceed our targets not only of the Third Five-Year Plan but also of the other Plans which are to follow. Our population grows year by year. The full impact of our welfare schemes on national development can be felt only if the population is regulated and controlled.

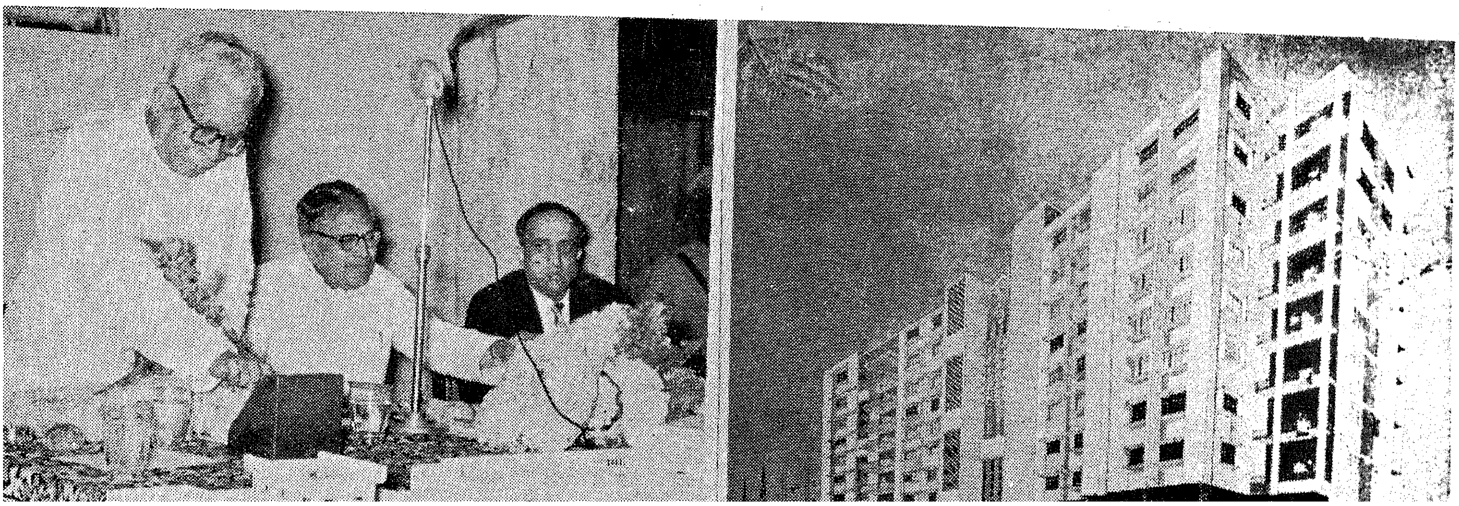
I have been undertaking many tours during these years in the interior of the districts in order to study the problems there and enthuse the people to extend their whole hearted co-operation in the matter of execution of all the schemes which are meant to promote the welfare of the citizens. I am gratified to see that the Panchayats and the Panchayat Unions have taken up their responsibilities in right earnest to develop the local areas and have engaged themselves in increasing agricultural production and implementing other schemes of development.

Tribute to the Service

Madras has the advantage of having a stable administration, and the stability and progress achieved are due to the enlightened public opinion and co-operation, foresight and capacity of the State leadership, the efficiency and uprightness of experienced officers who are attending to the day-to-day administration of the State. It has been my good fortune to watch the progress of this enlightened State for the last six years, and I take this opportunity to convey my thanks to all of you for all the kindness and courtesy which you have extended to me and the affection showered on me uniformly all these years.

May God shower His blessings on all of us for all-round success in our efforts to speed up our progress in our onward march to a prosperous welfare State by peaceful and non-violent means, thereby translating into reality the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, to whom we all pay our homage.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, is seen laying the foundation stone of the nine storeyed tower block of Rental flats at Nandanam on 13th January 1964. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, presided. (Right—The Model.)



Democratic Socialism

SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM,
Chief Minister of Madras.

The concept of socialism is not alien to the thought, outlook and culture of India. Poets, philosophers and thinkers of India have never failed to envisage a social order without poverty, hunger and differences born out of wealth. Tamil literature, in particular, contains a number of references to a society rid of wants, of disease and of differences.

A poet belonging to the Sangam period in the Tamil literature says : " Every place is my place and everyone my kin." Thiruvalluvar in his renowned classic Tirukkural speaks of equitable distribution of wealth as a supreme principle. Kambar the great poet, who was the author of the Tamil version of Ramayana, describes Ayodhya as a country where there was no alms-giving because there was no beggar. Another poet describing the Videha country says that the country's resources and products were made the common property of the people and were equitably distributed amongst them. Saint Thayumanavar, who is one of the great devotional poets of Tamil Nad, has sung : " Let the whole world share my joys." This was not a mere reference to the delight of spiritual experience which welled up with in him ; it was also a reference to an ethical and equitable sharing of the resources of the land. Subrahmanya Bharathi, the bard of patriotism, who lived during our own times, was more positive and clear in his reference to the socialistic ideology. He referred to India as the common property of the thirty crores of people. In a poem of surging passion, he says : " We would destroy the whole world if even a single person were to go without food."

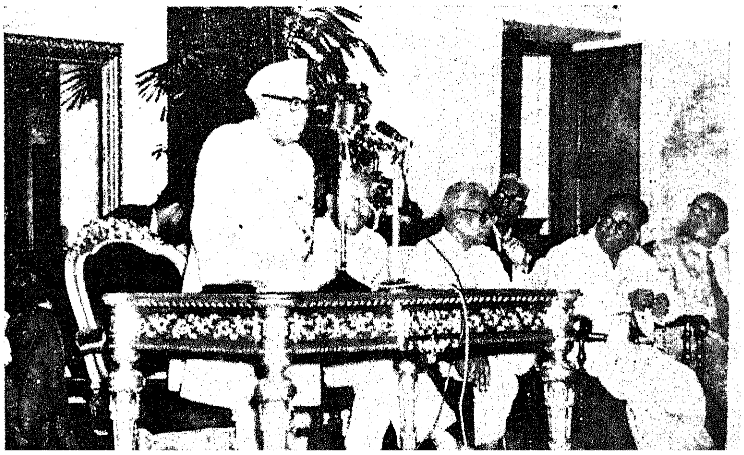
Socialism during the present century

This concept of socialism, imbedded in the literature of the land and in the minds and hearts of great thinkers and seers generation after generation, developed contours and colour during the present country.

Swami Vivekananda was the earliest and the most outspoken patriot who gave a socialist direction to our way of thinking. His utterances on the need for eradicating the poverty, illiteracy and the disease rampant in the country savour so much of socialistic thought that one could name him as the first patriot-saint who set us thinking on socialist lines.

There might have been others, particularly after the revolution of Soviet Russia, who began thinking on these lines; but their thoughts and their ideas were so utterly divorced from the background of our culture and the facts of our life that they did not take deep roots in the minds of the people. Other organizations which were formed later on to propagate Communist or Socialist ideology suffered from a similar disability and therefore they were not able to pull much weight with the masses. But a definite trend towards Socialist thinking was first noticed in the Lahore Session of the Indian National

Seminar on Industrial and Scientific Research was inaugurated by Professor M. S. Thacker, Member, Planning Commission, on 7th February 1964, at Rajaji Hall, Madras 2. Sri Bisnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, presided.



Congress in 1929. Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, who presided over the Congress, declared: "The philosophy of socialism has gradually permeated the entire structure of the society the world over. And almost the only point in dispute is the pace and methods of advance to its full realization. India will have to go that way, too if she seeks to end her poverty and inequality though she may evolve her own methods and may adopt the ideal to the genius of her race."

Growth of socialist thought in Congress

This positive declaration of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru influenced a big section of Congressmen. This section grew in strength and influence with the passing of every year. The Karachi Congress which met in 1931 adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights which embodied among other things, the principle of State control of key industries, mineral resources, etc. When Sri Jawaharlal Nehru was again the President of the Congress Session held at Lucknow in 1936, he stated, "Much as I wish for the advancement of socialism in this country, I have no desire to force the issue in the Congress and thereby create difficulties in the way of our struggle for independence." Saying this, he also said that he would, in course of time, convert the Congress and the country to socialism.

Annual meeting of the Madras Union of Journalists was held on 24th January 1964. Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, delivered the inaugural address

The country and the Congress were not, however, easily and quickly converted. The progress was slow but steady. The Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution of India included the following in the Directive Principles of State Policy :—

"(a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good; and

(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment."

Avadi Resolution

This was a big step forward towards the Socialist ideal. But actually it was the Avadi Session of the Indian National Congress which was held in 1955 that made a categorical declaration in favour of the Socialist pattern of society. The Avadi Congress resolved: "In order to realize the object of the Congress as laid down in the Article I of the Congress Constitution and to further the objectives stated in the Preamble and the Directive Principles of the State Policy of the Constitution of India, Planning should take place with a view to the establishment of Socialistic pattern of society where the principal means of production are under social ownership or control, production, is progressively speeded up and there is equitable distribution of national wealth."

Events have marched swiftly since the resolution was passed at Avadi. Legislative enactments, both in the Centre and in the States, covering land ownership, ownership and control of key industries and business concerns, labour-management relationship, etc., have unequivocally shown socialist trends. The recent Session of All-India Congress Committee at Jaipur has declared beyond any shadow of doubt that India's political and economic goal is democratic socialism.

Democratic Socialism difficult to define

The nature and content of democratic socialism cannot by any means be defined. It is a broad framework wherein we have to fit in our ideas of democracy and socialism in tune with our own political background and cultural and spiritual heritage. We have imbibed the British traditions of democracy from our experience of parliamentary institutions implanted, in niggardly instalments by the British ruling power, in our soil. The fact of our subjection to British imperialism in no way affected our natural political predelictions for the parliamentary system. The advent of independence strengthened the democratic impulses imbedded in the national conciousness and made us opt for the parliamentary system of Government.

The poverty, illiteracy and disease which prevailed in the country and which the alien Government did not care to eradicate, had to be wiped out. These ills of an underdeveloped country could be swept off only by two ways: (1) by taking all possible measures to press in local and outside resources to develop our agriculture and industry and increase national output; and (2) by arranging an equitable distribution of existing and potential resourses amongst the people with a view to eradicate steep differences in economic life and living. These could be done only if we adopt the principles of socialism.

It is, therefore, no wonder that the Congress should finally adopt democratic socialism as its goal. The pattern of socialism that we propose to evolve would avoid the scylla of Communist state dictatorship and the charybidis of uncontrolled private capitalist economy.

Nehru on Democracy and Socialism

"I must frankly confess that I am a socialist and a republican. We must realize that the philosophy of socialism has gradually permeated the entire structure of society the world over, and almost the only points in dispute are the pace and the methods of advance to its full realization. India will have to go that way, too, if she seeks to end her poverty and inequality though she may evolve her own methods and may adopt the ideal to the genius of her race."

—*Presidential address to the Indian National Congress* (1929).

"Socialism is of many kinds. There is general agreement, however, that it aims at the control by the State of the means of production—that is land and mines and factories and the like—and the means of distributions, like railways, etc., and also banks and similar institutions. The idea is that individuals should not be allowed to exploit any of these methods of institutions or the labour of others, to their own personal advantage."

—*Glimpses* (1934).

"Democracy, if it means anything, means equality; not merely the equality of possessing a vote, but economic and social equality."

"Capitalism means the very opposite: a few people holding economic power and using this to their own advantage. They make laws to keep their own privileged position secure, and anybody who breaks these laws becomes a disturber of law and order whom society must punish. Thus there is no equality under this system, and the liberty allowed is only within the limits of capitalist laws meant to preserve capitalism."

"The conflict between capitalism and democracy is inherent and continuous; it is often hidden by misleading propaganda the right thing. That is, it is dynamic, not a static, thing, and as it changes it may be that its main will become wider and wider. Ultimately, it is a mental approach applied to our political and economic problems."

—*Talks with Norman Cousins* (1951).

"A socialistic pattern is socialism. Some people seem to make fine distinctions among socialistic pattern, and socialism. They are all exactly the same thing without the slightest difference."

—*Address at the Conference of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization, New Delhi* (14*th April* 1956).

"Socialism is the logical consequence of scientific thinking and even capitalist countries are gradually changing over to it in their own way."

"Socialism is the inevitable outcome of democracy. Political democracy has no meaning if it does not embrace economic democracy. And economic democracy is nothing but socialism."

"Monopoly is the enemy of socialism. To the extent it has grown during the last few years we have drifted a way from the goal of socialism."

—*Address to the A.I.C.C. Session, Jaipur* (1963).

SWAMI VIVEKĀNANDA CENTENARY in the City

4. " Scenes from Chicago " by the students of Ramakrishna High School, Madras.

An 11-foot clay model of the Vivekananda Statue was taken in procession in the City on 19th January 1964, afternoon.

and 5. The procession of Swami Vivekananda was taken from Egmore Station to Vivekananda House, on 19th January 1964.

An exhibition at Ramakrishna Mutt, Mylapore,

M. I. Vol XVV No: 3. March 1964

Handlooms IN MADRAS STATE

The Handloom Industry functions as a decentralised industry spread over the length and breadth of India. There are about 28 lakhs of looms in the country. The industry provides employment for 80 lakhs of weavers and 1½ crores of people are depending on this village industry for their livelihood. In Madras State there are about 5 lakhs of looms and about 20 lakhs of people are depending on this industry to eke out a livelihood. The Handloom Industry is as old as civilization and has survived the vicissitudes of time. It has withstood the competition of the organised mill industry of the country as well as foreign competition. Handlooms and the Mills are the prime sectors in the Textile Industry of our country.

The handloom industry is the most important cottage industry in Madras State and about 20 lakhs of people depend on this industry for their livelihood. The Government have assigned a high place in the Five-Year Plan for the development of this industry.

In the Third Five-Year Plan, Government have provided Rs. 800 lakhs for 'Handlooms'. The total expenditure on the handloom plan schemes implemented in 1961-62 and 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 144·34 lakhs and Rs. 160·96 lakhs respectively. The anticipated achievement during the current year would be Rs. 135·67 lakhs as against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 139·672 lakhs. The programme for 1964-65 is to about Rs. 152·93 lakhs for the development of handloom industry. In the context of the present National Emergency, productive schemes such as "Subsidy towards interest on working capital loan", "Research and Technique", "Spinning Mills", have been given priority so that the production of handloom cloth is maximised. Other schemes such as rebate, housing, etc., which are non-productive schemes in nature have been very much curtailed.

HANDLOOMS IN THIRD PLAN

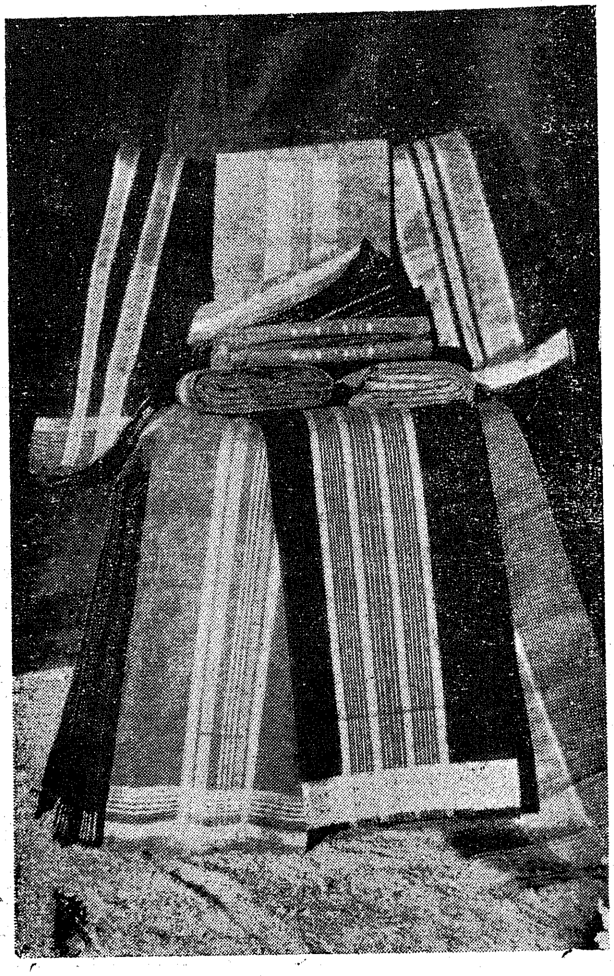
Third Plan	Rupees in lakhs.
Provision	800·00
Expenditure in 1961-62	144·35
Expenditure in 1962-63	160·96
Budget Estimate 1963-64	139·67

The policy of the Government of Madras is to develop handloom industry through Co-operative Organisation. Weavers' joining co-operative societies are given loans towards 75 per cent of the share value, the remaining 25 per cent to be met by the members themselves. The quantum of share capital assistance now available is Rs. 75 per weaver the loan being repayable in 4 years. Financial assistance is given for strengthening the share capital of the existing Weavers' Co-operative Societies also. During the first 2 years of the Third Plan period 32,152 looms were brought into the co-operative fold.

The Weavers' Co-operative Societies are obtaining their working capital requirements from the Reserve Bank of India and also from the own resources of the Co-operative Central Banks. The societies are charged 3 per cent interest on the working capital loans though the normal lending rate is 5½ per cent. The difference of 2½ per cent is given as subsidy to the Central Banks. In view of the recent increase in the Bank rate the quantum of subsidy payable to Central Banks will hereafter be to the extent of 3 per cent. In the case of working capital sanctioned to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society a subsidy of ½ per cent is given to the Madras State Co-operative Bank through which the loans are routed. Consequent on the recent increase in the Bank rate by ½ per cent a subsidy of 1 per cent to be paid hereafter will have to be paid hereafter to the Madras State Co-operative Bank.

To improve the quality and to reduce the cost of production of handloom cloth, improved appliances such as healds, pedal looms, warping machines, jacquards, frame looms, etc., are supplied to Weavers' Co-operative Societies. Select Weavers' Co-operative Societies are given financial assistance for the establishment of dye houses also. During the first 2 years of the Third Plan period, 92,059 appliances were supplied to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies and 76 dye houses were set up. The programme for 1963-64 is to supply 41,660 appliances and to establish 10 small dye houses. There are also special schemes such as setting up of an Evaset Sanforising plant and a Mercerising plant.

Under this scheme, financial assistance is given to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society



Handloom Sarees

and the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies for establishing new depots and emporia and for publicity measures like distribution of sample folders, advertisement in newspapers and journals and participation in exhibitions. During the first 2 years of the Third Plan period 3 Inter-State depots and 2 silk depots were opened by the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. The State Society is also taking steps to set up a Ready-made Garments Factory.

Spinning mills

With a view to ensuring steady supply of yarn of good quality at fair prices to handloom industry, Government are encouraging the establishment of Co-operative Spinning Mills. They are also participating in the share capital structure of these mills. During the Second Plan period, Government invested a total sum of Rs. 38·78 lakhs in 3 Co-operative Spinning Mills, viz., in South India Co-operative Spinning Mills, the Ramanathapuram Co-operative Spinning Mills and the Tiruchendur Co-operative Spinning Mills. During the first 2 years of the Third Five-Year Plan period Government invested a total sum of Rs. 30 lakhs in 3 Co-operative Spinning Mills, viz., Salem Co-operative Spinning Mills, Kancheepuram Co-operative Spinning Mills and Madurai Co-operative Spinning Mills. During 1963–64, it is proposed to invest Rs. 5 lakhs each in 6 Co-operative Spinning Mills, viz., Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, North Arcot, South Arcot, Thanjavur and Kanyakumari District Co-operative Spinning Mills. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs will be spent in the current year.

Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies

Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies are organised for giving work to the weavers who have no looms of their own. These co-operatives are given assistance for purchase of looms and accessories and towards share capital, construction of buildings, etc. During the first 2 years of the Third Plan period, 7 new Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies were started. The programme for 1963–64 is to organise 7 new Industrial Weavers' Co-operative Societies.

Indian Fabrics

The art of weaving in India is as old as civilization itself. India's handloom fabrics have always had the pride of place wherever beautiful textiles are prized. They found their way to the palaces of Babylon and the courts of the Roman Empire. Even as far back as 5,000 B.C. Muslins from India were in demand to enshroud Egyptian mummies. The Indian weaver has been the artisan as also the artist, his hands executed what his imagination visualised. And his natural sensitivity to rhythm and colour line and curve have made him a perfect designer and a master craftsman. This skill has passed from father to son, from mother to daughter so that in course of time a tradition has been built and sustained.

Every State in India is the home of atleast one distinctive weave, design or style, all its own. The gorgeous sarees and celebrated brocades of Varanasi (Banaras), the himrus of Hyderabad, the beautiful sarees of Bengal, Kancheepuram and Adyar, the Chanderis and Maheshwaris of Madhya Pradesh, the Patan patolas and bandhana of Gujerat, the chikan muslins of Lucknow the handkerchief cottons of Madras, the prints from Farrukhabad, Bombay and Jaipur are all fascinating to the fashion conscious.

The handloom industry occupies a place of prominence in our country's economy by virtue of its being the largest cottage industry with 3 million looms, providing the means of livelihood to over ten million people and meeting nearly one-third of the country's requirements of cloth.

Stimulus to Production of Textiles

Cotton is indigenous in India and the art of weaving was probably first perfected here. From very early times India has produced and exported textiles, cotton, silk and woollen, and has been famous for "its marvellously woven tissues and sumptuously inwrought apparel". The coming of European merchants to trade with India must have given a considerable stimulus to the production of textiles in India.

The Portuguese opened up new markets for Indian textiles in West Africa and Brazil. The Dutch first came to India to buy cotton cloth with silver and take it to the Spice Islands to exchange for spices. The English East India Company exported Indian cloth to Europe and North America. The fact that 'calico' is a variation of "Calicut" is well-known; and "chintz" is also a word of Indian origin.

The most important item among the exports of the East India Company from India in its earliest years was indigo. Many readers may not know that the word "indigo" comes from the Greek "Indikon" and means simply "Indian". Cotton goods soon superseded indigo as the main export. Up to the middle of the seventeenth century plain calico was the chief item, but after that fine muslins and printed cotton cloth became more important.

Provision of housing for weavers forms a major part of the Plan schemes. Financial assistance in the shape of 75 per cent loan and 25 per cent subsidy subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000 per house is given to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies. Loans are also given to the Societies for the provision of common amenities in the housing colonies. During the first 2 years of the Third Plan period, 991 houses were constructed. One hundred and ninety more houses will be completed in 1963–64. In view of the National Emergency, Government have deferred the new housing schemes.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, laid the foundation stone for Aluminium Rolling Mills of Jeewanlal Company on 26th January 1964. Sri R. Venkatraman, Minister for Industries, presided.

Loans to relieve indebtedness of weavers

Under this scheme loans are given to weavers up to a limit of Rs. 150 per weaver towards relief of prior indebtedness. During the first two years of the Third Five-Year Plan period about 2,180 weavers were benefited by this scheme.

Police Medal for gallantry to Late Constable R. N. Thankappan

The President has approved the award of the Police Medal for gallantry to the late Constable Rajamony Nadar Thankappan of Kanyakumari district, Madras.

While patrolling in Nagercoil Town on the night of October 25/26, 1962, Sri Rajamony Nadar Thankappan noticed a suspicious looking individual who took to his heels on being challenged by the patrol. Constable Thankappan caught hold of him after half an hour's chase but, in the struggle, received sixteen stab injuries to which he succumbed on the spot.

Police Constable "Thankappan gave his life in a valiant attempt to bring to book a dangerous criminal and in doing so showed courage and a sense of duty of a very high order".

கவியின் குரல்

திரு. எஸ். டி. சுந்தரம்

1964-ம் ஆண்டு ஜனவரி மாதம் 25-ந் தேதி இரவு புதுடில்லி அகில இந்திய ரேடியோ நிலையத்தில் கூடிய குடியரசு தின தேசிய கவியரங்கில் பாடிய கவிதை.

தன்மானக் கவிக்குலத்து தறுகண்மை வீரர்காள் !
தென்மலையின் தேனருவித் தண்கவிதையின் கவிகாள் !
வடமலையில் வந்துற்ற வீரத்தின் சோதனைக்கு
உடலதிர உளமதிர உயிரதிர கவிகொட்டிச்
சுடுகின்ற சீனாவின் சவப்படையை எரிக்கின்ற
அடற்சிங்க மறவர்காள் ! அன்னைநிலை மன்னவர்காள் !
அழகம்மை கலைவாணி ஆசிகளைப் பெற்றுயரும்
அறிவுலக மேதையர்காள் ! அடியேனின் வணக்கங்கள்.
பேரறிவு கொண்டவரே ! பெற்றெடுத்த பெரியவரே !
புகழ்ச்சிகர ஜோதிகளே, புத்துலகச் சிற்பிகளே !
ஊரெல்லாம் ஒளிவீசும் குடியரசுத் திருநாளில்
உள்ளமெல்லாம் ஒளிவீசும் உமக்கடியேன் வந்தனங்கள்,
உலகமெலாம் வாழ்க எழில் அன்பு வாழ்க
உலகத்து உயிரின் வேர் உண்மை வெல்க !
உலகத்து நாயகி தன் கருணையாலே
உலகின்ப சக்தியருட் கவிஞர் வாழ்க !
கீழ்த் திசையின் இமயமலை வெள்ளம் போல
கனகமணி வங்கத்தில் கவிஞர் தாகூர்
தேனமுதப் பொதியமலை தென்றல் போல
வானமுதப் பாரதியார் வந்தருள் புரிந்தார்.
ஐயாயிரமாண்டு அழகிளமைப்புதுமை
ஐயமில்லாத் தமிழ் மண்ணில் தோன்றிய பல்ஞான
அருட்சோதி தீபங்கள் வரிசையிலே அடிமை
இருள் தீர்த்த பாரதியார் தனி ஞானதீபம்
இரவிராஜன் ஸ்ரீராமன் வீரப் போரில்
இராவணனைத் தூளாக்கித் துளைத்தெரித்த
ஒரு வாளி வேகத்தில் கவியைத் தீட்டும்
கவிராஜன் கம்பனுயர்க்குலம் விளங்கத்
திருவோங்கும் கார்த்திகையின் தீபத் திங்கள்
தென்பாண்டித் திருநாட்டில் அவதரித்தான் !
பிறநாட்டு ஆட்சியிருள் பகை தொலைக்க
பெருமான் என் கவியரசன் வந்துதித்தான்.
தெருவெல்லாம் ஊரெல்லாம் தீபமாலை
சுடர்ச்சோதி மலையெல்லாம் ஒளியின் சோலை
புறவீட்டுத் திண்ணையெலாம் அகல் விளக்காம்
பெருங் கற்புக் கனல் அன்னை திருக்கரங்கள்.
புதுச் சுடரை ஏந்துகிற புனித மண்ணில்
புதுவுலகின் புரட்சி யென்னும் சிறுபிழம்பை
பேரொளியாய்ப் பராசக்தி தூண்டி விட்டாள் (அப்
பெருங்கனலே பாரதியாய்ப் பிறந்ததம்மா !

சூரியனைக் காணாத குனியம் போல்
சுதந்திரத்தைக் காணாத சோகை நெஞ்சில்
வீரமெனும் புது ஒளியை வெறியின் சூட்டை
உரம் பொங்கப் பாய்ச்சிவிட்ட ஒளியின் வெள்ளம் !
ஓராயிரம் ஆண்டு உணர்ச்சியின்றி
ஒடுக்கிவிட்ட அடிமையெனும் சவச் சாத்தானை
சூறையிட்டு ஜெயகாளி பலிபீடத்தில்
வெட்டிவிட்டான் வீர ஒளிக் கவிதைவாளால்
தேரைகள் போல் தவளைகள் போல் தேய்ந்த நம்மை !
சிங்கம் போல் மதயானை கூட்டம் போல
தேசுமிசு கார்த்திகையின் தீபம் போல்
செய்துவிட்ட கவியரசன் நாமம் வாழ்க !
மாவலிமைத் தெய்வமெலாம் தமிழின் பாட்டால்
மிகமகிழ்ந்து கேட்டவரம் தருவதுண்டேல்
ஏன் எனது பைந்தமிழின் வீரப்பாட்டால்
எழுச்சி இங்கே தோன்றுது என்று கேட்டான்.
கருக்கொண்ட நாட்டன்பின் தெய்வவேகம்
கதிராகக் கனலாகக் கொதித்த தாங்கே
உருக்கொண்ட சிற்றடிமைக் குட்டை வற்றிச்
செயல் என்னும் ஆவியதாய்ப் பறந்து மேலே
பருவத்தே கூடிற்று புரட்சிக் கொண்டல்
கூட்டத்தில் நாட்டுவெறி குமுறக் கேட்டோம்.
கோடையிடி கோடையிடி கொட்டத் தாளம்
தட்டாத தடுங்காத கலைத் தோட்டத்தில்,
கொட்டியது கொட்டியது கவிதை வெள்ளம்
கிட்டியது கிட்டாத வானச் செல்வம்
பற்றியது பற்றியது புரட்சி யாகம்
முற்றியது மூண்டது நற்கருமயோகம் !
இத்தகைய வீரவொளிக் கவிதை தந்தான்
எந்தமிழர் மானத்தைக் காக்க வந்தான் !
சக்திமிகு மொழியென்றால் அதன் வீரத்தால்
சொத்தைமன மனிதர்தம்மை உயர்த்த வேண்டும்.
இத்தரையே எழுச்சியுற எட்டுத்திக்கும்
எமது உயிர் முரசொலியைக் கேட்க வேண்டும்
அத்தகைய வித்தை மிகு தமிழ் வேதத்தின்
வித்தான சக்தியவன் ஞானச்சித்தன் !
இந்த புது நூற்றாண்டின் இதயவேந்தன்
சந்தமிகு பாரதியின் செந்தேன் சாரம்
தித்திக்கும் கவிதைகளைக் குயில்கள் பாடும்
நத்தி வரும் கிளிக்கூட்டம் தமிழ்தான் பேசும்

சித்திரமாம் செந்தமிழை குழந்தை காணும்
யுத்த ஜெயபேரிகையை வீரர் கேட்பார்
வெத்து மர விறகைப் போல் எரிந்த நம்மை
வித்தை மிகு வீணைகளாய் மீட்டி விட்டான் !
பாஞ்சாலி சபதத்தைக் கேட்டுவிட்டால்
பேடி மகன் கூட பல பீமனாவான்
ஞானரதம் தனிலேறி ஓட்டிவிட்டால்
நமது மனம் கலைமதியை ஓடமாக்கும்.
மாஜினியின் ஆணையது மனம் புகுந்தால்
மாறாத துரோகிகளும் வீரராவார்
பச்சை மயில் முருகன் இசைப் பாட்டில் அந்த
பாரதியை அழகனே தழுவிக் கொள்வான்.
பாரதப் போர் முடித்திட்ட வீரக் கண்ணன்
பாரதியின் வீட்டிலே வேலைக்காரன் !
பாப்பாவின் பாட்டினிமை கேட்டுவிட்டால்
பெற்றறியா மலடிகளும் அன்னையாவார் !
அடிமையில்லை அடிமையில்லை அடிமையில்லை
ஆனந்த சுதந்திரம் அடைந்துவிட்டோம்
என்றன்றே கூவியெமை அழைத்து ஞானக்
கதிரொளியால் சுவைக் கடலைத் கருத்திற் காய்ச்சி
கவியமுதம் மலை மலையாய்ச் சமைத்த தேவன்
கவிக் கோமான் பாரதியின் நாமம் வாழ்க
புவியெல்லாம் அவன் புகழை அறியச் செய்வோம்
பைந்தமிழர் பெருமைக்குப் பெருமை சேர்ப்போம் !
அன்னத்தை அழிக்கவந்த நரிக்கூட்டம் போல்
அருங் கவியைத் துரத்தி வந்த அந்நியர்க்கு
அவன் தப்பி அஞ்ஞாத வாசம் செய்து
அனுபவித்த வேதனையின் துயரம் கோடி.
வான் கவிதைச் செல்வத்தை உயிரின்பத்தை
வறுமையெனும் பெருங்கனலாய் வாட்டிவிட்டோம்.
சூடிட்ட கனல் பட்டும் சோர்வுக் கஞ்சான்
சுடச் சுடவே சுடர்கின்ற சொக்கத் தங்கம்.
சிறப்பது போல் சிந்தனையில் செம்மை சேர்த்து
அம்மையருள் பாரதியை அல்லால் மற்று
யாதொன்றும் எண்ணாமல் அன்னைக் கென்றே
மாதவத்தைச் செய்துவிட்ட மறையின் மன்னர்
மொழியிலே உயிரை யேற்றி உயிரிலே உணர்ச்சியேற்றி
உணர்ச்சியில் தேசாவேசத் தத்துவங் காட்டி அந்த
தளமதி கவிதை செய்தான் தமிழுக்கு உயிரை தந்தான்
தரணிக்குப் புதிய நாதம் தமிழுக்குப் புதிய கீதம் !
பாரதியின் புகழென்றும் சாகரத்தில்
பல கப்பல் ஓட்டுகிறோம் சுதந்திரத்தின்
போருக்கு வீரத்தின் விதி வகுத்த
தளபதி எம் தமிழ்க் கவிஞன் நாமம் வாழ்க
பாரதியின் பரம்பரைகாள் புலவர்காள் புரவலர்காள்
புறப்படையைச் சாடி எழும் புய வலிமை
[வேங்கையர்காள்
பயமின்றி முழக்குங்கள் பாரதமாதா நாடென்று
சிரந்தூக்கி முழக்குங்கள் சுதந்திர மா சக்தி என
விடுதலையின் எதிரிகளை வீழ்த்துங்கள் எதிரிக்கு
வால் சொரியும் ஒற்றர்களை வீணர்களை வெல்லுங்கள்
வாழ்க மகா தேசமென்று வானதிர முழக்குங்கள்
வந்தே மாதரம் புனித உலகத் தாய் வாழியெனும்
வாணியிலே வான் கொட்டும் விர மழை இடிகேட்டு
வாடுகின்ற சீனமெனும் விஷ நாகம் ஓடட்டும்.
இங்கந்த வெங் கொடியன் இமயப் பேராசையினால்
பொங்குமிடி பீரங்கி புகைக்கின்றான் நம் வீரர்
சிங்கமென நிற்கின்றார் சத்தியப் போர்க்களமீது
சங்காரம் செய்திடுவார் ஜெயகாளி துணை உண்டு !
என்றுமுள இமயமலை எங்களது எல்லைமலை
இறைவனது இனியமலை இந்தியரின் இதயமலை
எழுகவோ ஜெயகாளி எம்மன்னை எழுக நீ
எல்லையைக் காக்கவே எழுகவோ ஜெயசக்தி !

“ ஜெய்ஹிந்த் ”   “ ஜெய்ஜெகத் ”

Labour Advisory Committee Meeting held at the Cabinet Room, Madras on 16th January 1964. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, presided.

'The voice of the Poet'

English translation of the Tamil Poem read by Sri S. D. Sundaram at the National Symposium of Poets held under the auspices of the All India Radio, at New Delhi on the 25th January 1964 on the eve of Republic Day Celebrations.

"I offer my homage to those poets whose gentle, sublime poem are like the cool, southern breeze which waft across the honeyed mountains.

To you Lion-hearted poets, who, in the face of the challenge to our courage caused by the onslaught on our northern mountains, have poured forth poems which activised our hearts, sinews and the very core of our lives and which now has begun to burn the deadened firing Chinese hordes (to you) I bow down my head.

To you, the Chieftains of our motherland, to you, our beloved leaders, to you, the immortal saints, and to you, the great men of genius among the knowledgeable, who have become great with the everlasting blessings of the spirit of the immortal poet, I, in all humility, offer my homage.

To the great enlightened, to the elders, to friends, to those who have attained the luminous state of fame, to the builders of the new world—to you, whose hearts are lustrous, I, on this Republic Day, when every town and hamlet is radiant offer my obeisance.

May the world prosper and may the pristine beauty of love and compassion shed their everlasting lustre.

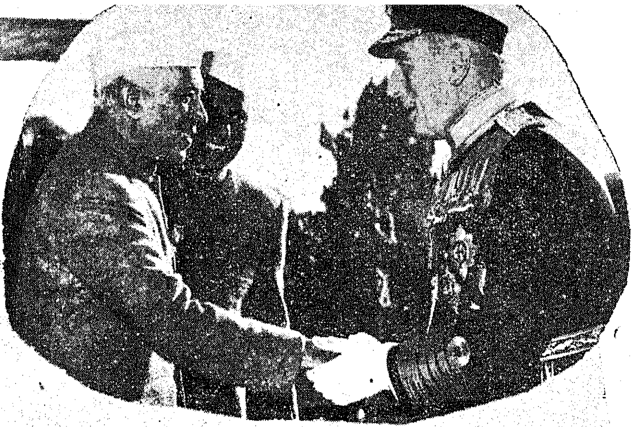
May Satyam (Truth), the root of life on earth be ever victorious and may the poets live long by the divine grace of Goddess Earth showering joy on earth.

Poet S. D. Sundaram with Sri Sathyanarayana Sinha, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting who inaugurated the National Poets symposium in New Delhi.

Like the torrent of the Himalayan rivers, Poet Tagore, in the East, *entranced* Bengal with his poetic gems.

Like the honey-laden, gentle breeze wafting through the mountain ghats of the South, Bharathi came to succour the world with his heavenly nectar-laden poems.

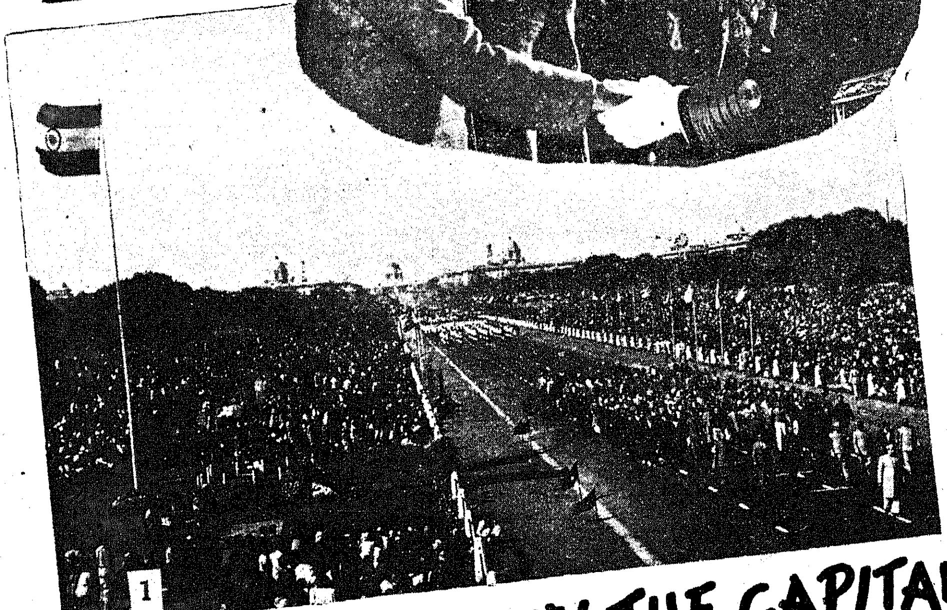
Placed among the series of luminous lives which shed their lustre for five thousand years in the land of the people speaking the every young, the ever beautiful language, Tamil, the saintly light of Bharathi is a significant one that drove away the darkness of slavery. He was born in the rich Southern country of the Pandya Kingdom in the month of Karthikai, the sacred month of the Festival of Lights, as a true inheritor to the poetic heritage of Kambar, whose felicity in this art can only be compared to the speed of Ravikula Rama's arrow that pierced and shattered Ravana in that heroic battle. In that month of Karthikai, when street after street were glowing with series of lamps, when sacred mountains became a vast garden of light and lusture, when the portals of each house were lit with 'Dipas' when the Goddess of purity held aloft new lights on that sacred land, she kindled into a great lustre the 'Dipa' of revolution, of the new world. This great flame was Bharathi. With that flame Bharathi kindled the effulgent light and heated up the dormant



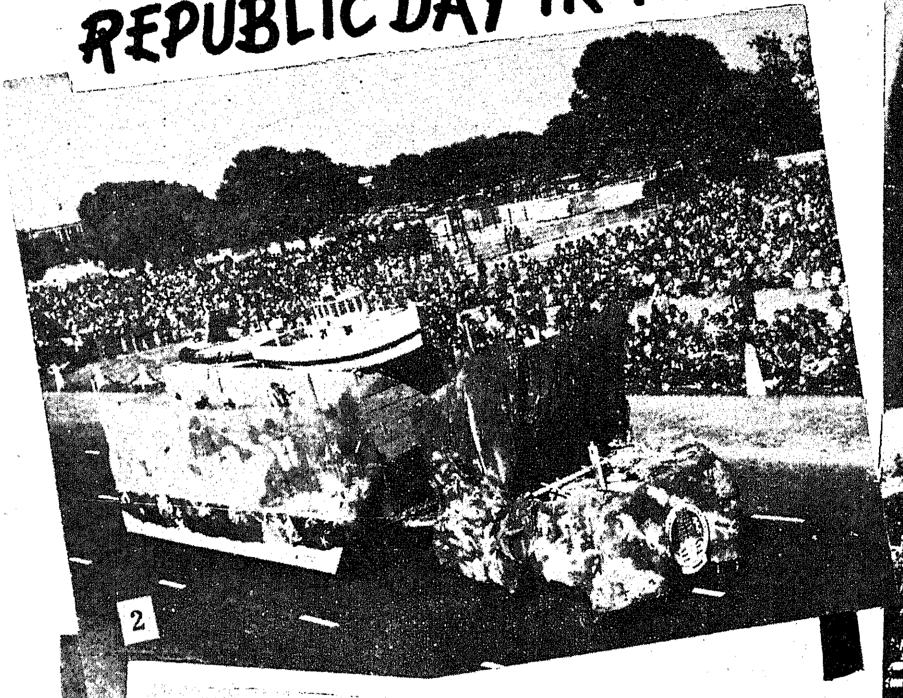
1 and 4. Prime Minister Nehru is seen greeting Lord Louis Mountbatten. The Nation Celebrated on Sunday, the 14th Anniversary of the Republic with great enthusiasm and solemnity. The President took the Salute.

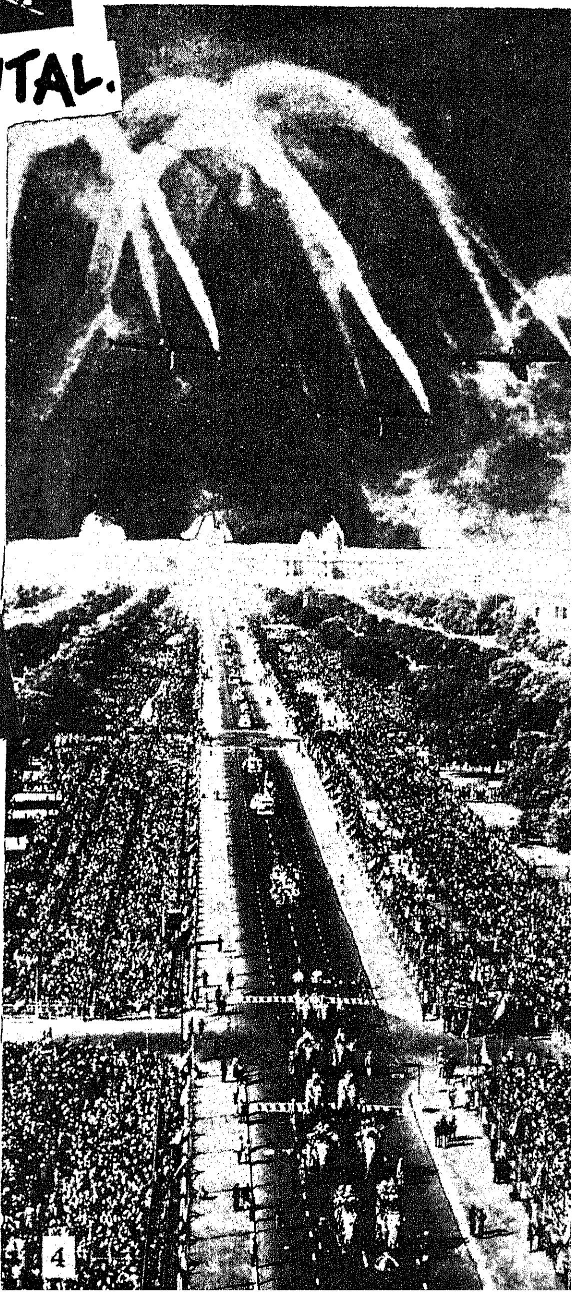
2. The cultural Pageant that followed the armed forces cavalcade, included tableaux from ten States portraying the characteristic features on the various regions. Photo shows the tableau from Madras depicting Pearl fishing, a colourful industry of Madras.

3. Union Defence Minister Sri Chavan congratulating a cadet.



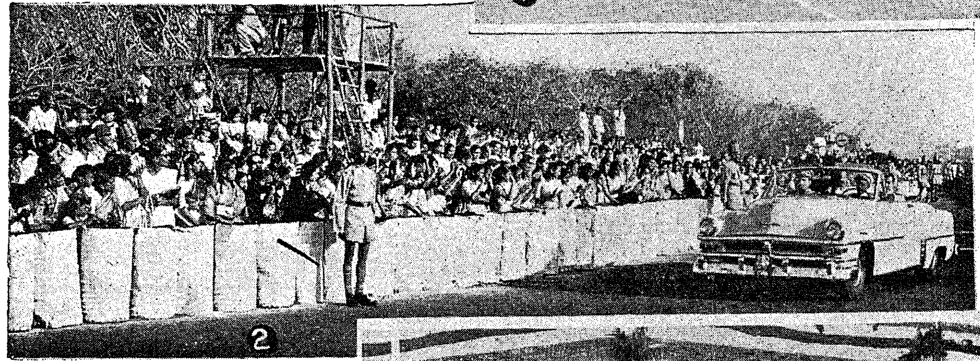
REPUBLIC DAY IN THE CAPITAL.





REPUBLIC DAY
in Madras City

1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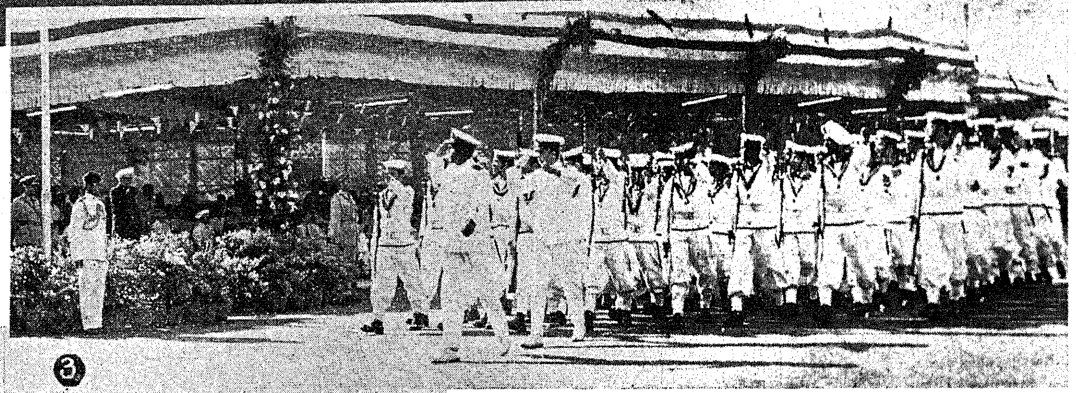
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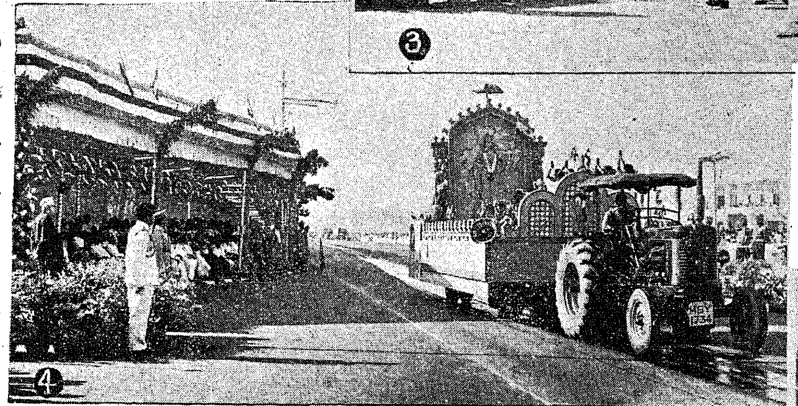
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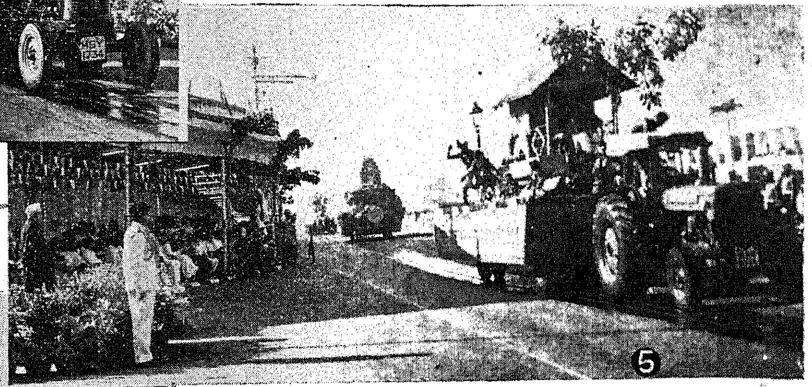
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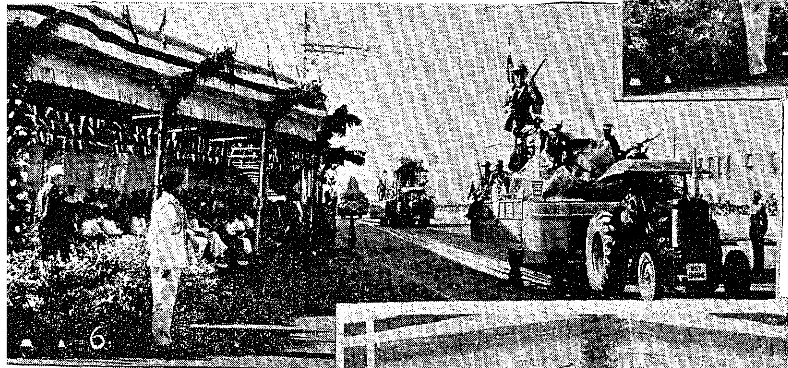
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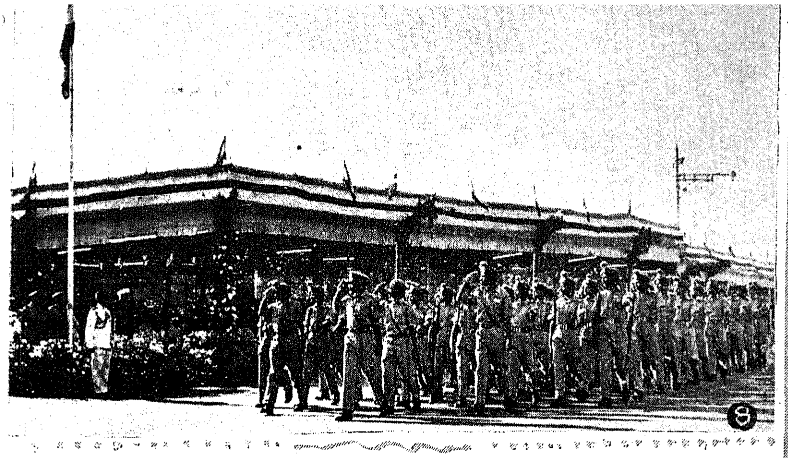
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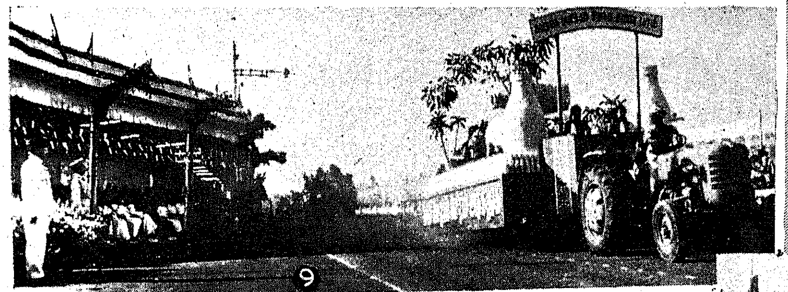
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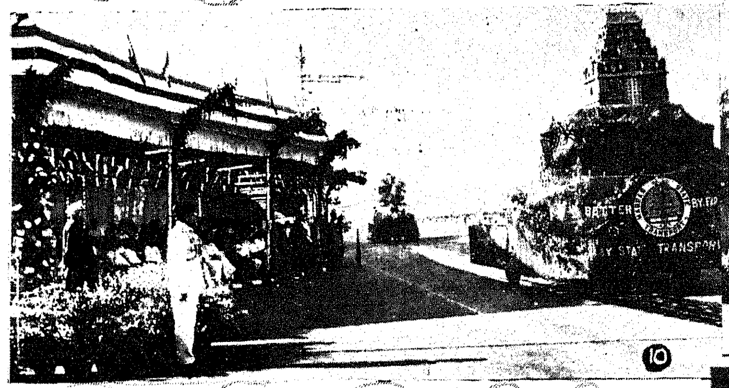
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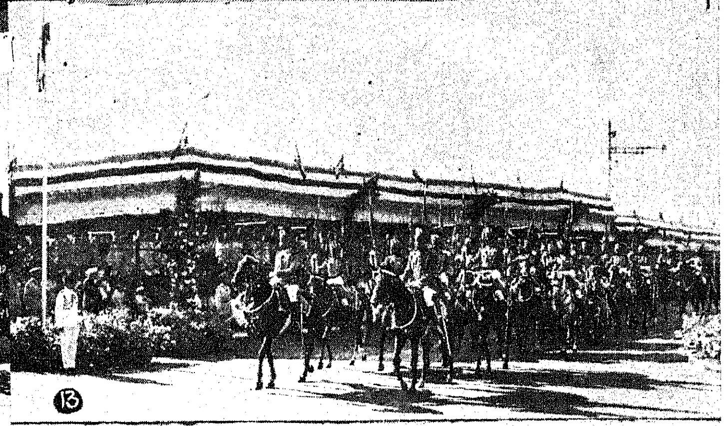
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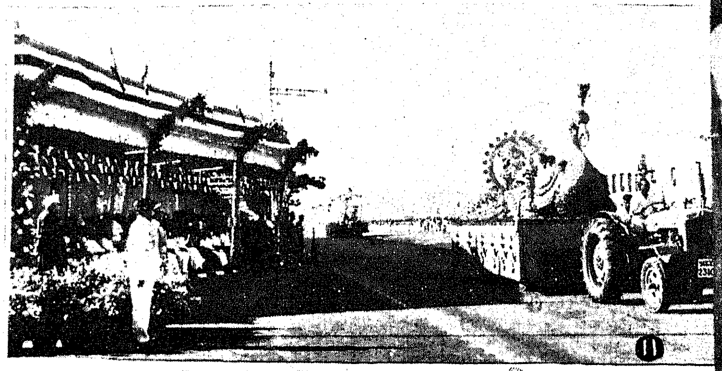
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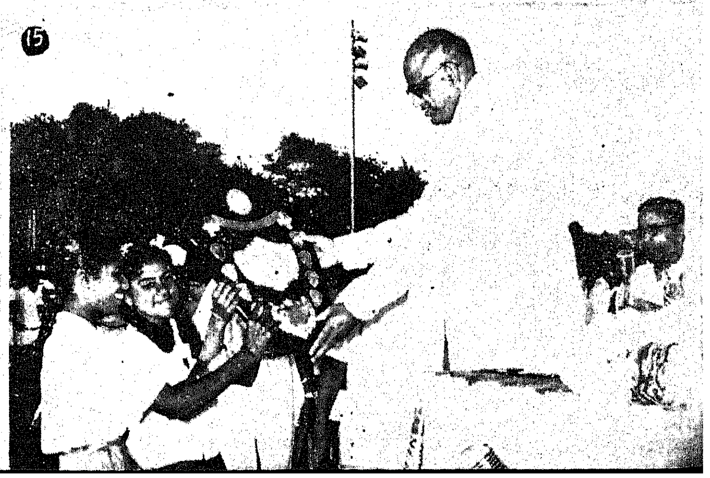
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1, 3, 7, 8 and 13. Units from the Defence Services, the Madras City Police, Special Armed Police, Railway Protection Force, the N.C.C., the A.C.C., the S.C.C., Home Guards, St. John's Ambulance and the Mounted Police participated in the March Past.

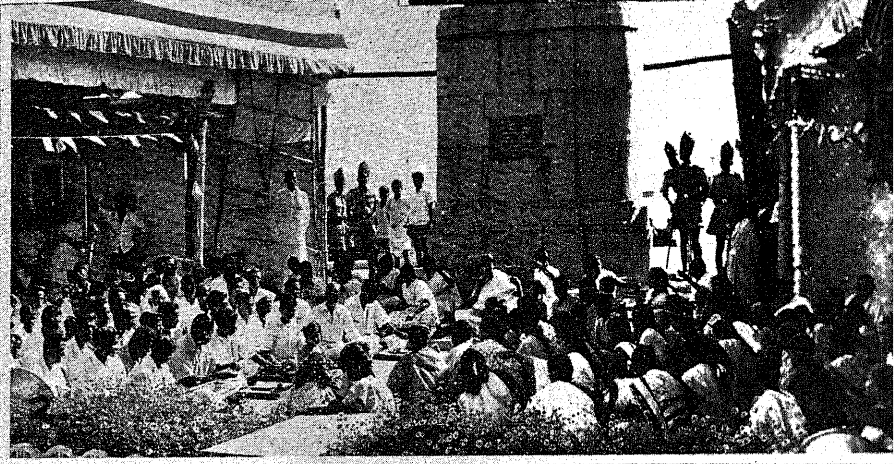
Floats:—

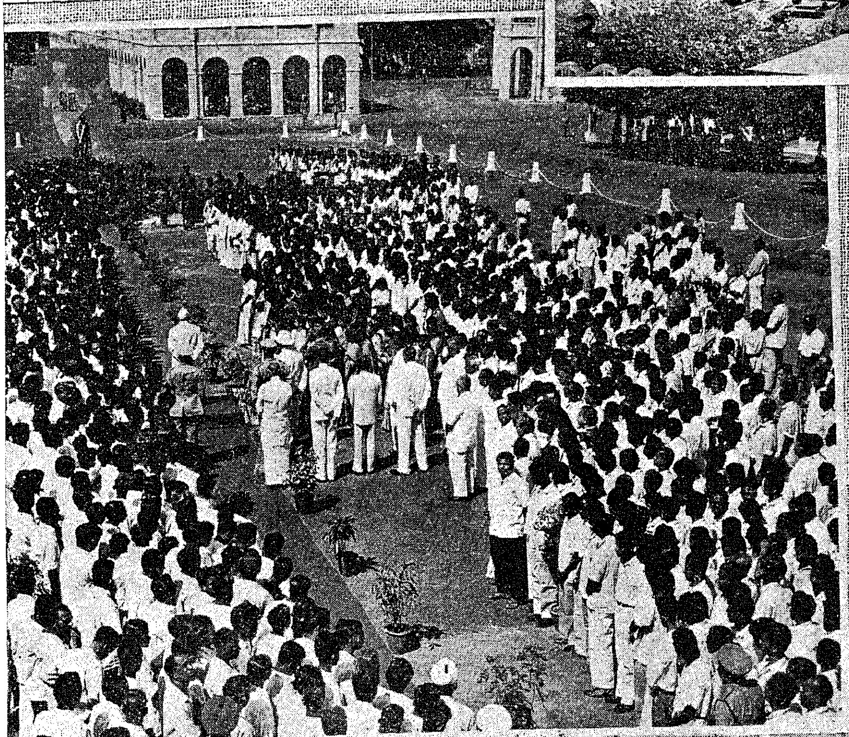
4. The Corporation of Madras (National Solidarity). 5. The Forest Department. 6. The Police Department. 9. The Madras Dairy and Milk Project. 10. The Madras State Transport Department. 11. The Industries Department. 12. The Information and Publicity Department (Small Savings). 15. Republic Day Sports; the Speaker gave away the prizes.

. Radhakrishnan, President of India placed a
/reath on the Gandhi Samadhi at Rajghat.

arly 15,000 people took part in the " Community
Lunch " provided by Sarvodaya Mandal in
connection with Sarvodaya Day. They were fed
near the Gandhiji Statue on the Marina.

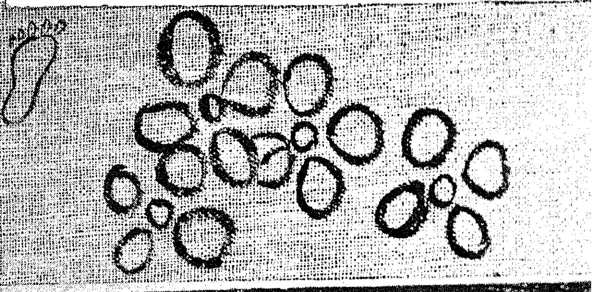
o mintues of silence was observed in the
Government Offices, and Public Institutions at
I A.M. At the Parade Ground, Fort St. George
n impressive and solemn ceremony was held,
Governor of Madras participated.

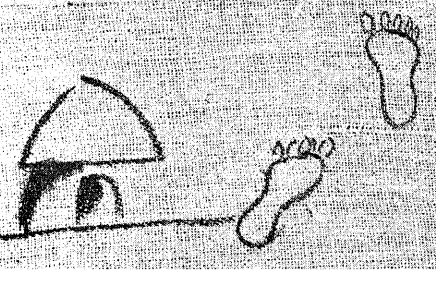




Sarvodaya Day

(JAN. 30, 1964.)





spirit of heroism at a time when our hearts, bereft of the radiance of the Sun, were the abode of freedomless, anaemic darkness.

In the Garden of art flowed down his mighty floods of poesy, as cascades of perennial rhythmic thunderbolts of summer. Then we get the not-easily-begotten wealth of the heavens. Then the revolutionary flame got kindled, the spark of Karma Yoga lit up and enveloped the horizon. Such heroic lustrous poems did the poet, who saved the self-respect of the Tamils, give unto us. That language can only be called potent and powerful which can through its inmate heroism uplift even the shrunk of a human being. The living, reverberating heroic drum-roll of the language should reach all the eight corners of this world making this very earth vibrate and rise up. Indeed such a potent language is Tamil. Bharathi was the inner core of this ancient, divine Tamil language. He was a Siddha, a seer of the spirit of the Tamil language. He is the monarch of our hearts in this new century; his honey-like rhythmic verses, the essence of all wisdom.

" No more are we slaves ! Ever no more ! We have already achieved joyous freedom ". Thus boomed this immortal poet. He was the Lord who beckoned us and offered us mountainous heaps of nectar-laden poems boiled and concocted out of the very seas of honey using the rays of wisdom and vessels of thought. Like a Swan (Annam)chased by a fox he had to flee from the clutches of the foreigner and live in exile. He passed through long periods of trials and tribulations and they were indeed legion. Even though this immortal poet was tortured by chill penury and lived bereft of wordly happiness, his spirit never flogged ; as pure gold shines more and more and becomes purer when treated in continuous fire, his imagination became lustuous and this poet of our Vedic lore dedicated himself to Goddess Mother who endowed him with all Her Grace.

Sri S. D. SUNDARAM

Sri S. D. Sundaram is a distinguished poet in Tamil who has made a mark as an outstanding playwright and film director also. Born in Athoor, Salem District in 1921 he had his early education in Salem and later in the Maharaja's College for Oriental Studies, Thiruvayyar. Sri Sundaram was initiated in poetry by his father, Sri K. Doraiswami Aiyah, a great scholar and poet. Sri Sundaram joined the political movement and courted imprisonment in 1942. His well known stage play 'Kaviyin Kanavu', written during his days of imprisonment, portrays India's struggle for freedom and has been a source of great inspiration in kindling patriotism and national fervour during the years 1944–45.

Sri Sundaram served All India Radio, Tiruchi, for some time before joining the films. He has written a number of plays for broadcasting and has to his credit more than sixteen screen plays besides two films solely directed by him. His published works include plays like 'Kaviyin Kanavu' and 'Nam Thai', and collections of poems like 'Varukinrar Nethaji'. Special mention may be made of the poems 'Singanadham Ketkuthu' and 'Pasam Ongum Bharatham' that Sri Sundaram wrote immediately after the declaration of National Emergency and broadcast from AIR, Madras in a feauturised form. These songs were subsequently broadcast in the External Services and Vividh Bharati and recorded by the Colombia Gramaphone Company, and released on commercial discs.

Sri Sundaram has also produced a Documentary film on National Emergency wherein almost all the important film stars of the South and play-back singers have taken part. This documentary has been presented by Sri Sundaram to the State Government for use in their publicity.

A view of the National Symposium of Poets held under the auspices of A.I.R in New Delhi on the eve of the Republic Day

Adding potent life to the language, making life vibrate with frenzied emotion, transforming emotion into patriotic fervour, this sentinel of a poet gave life to the Tamils.

Thus in this poem of Bharathi's greatness we set sail many a ship. Long live Bharathi's name, the name of the Tamil poet who codified the ethics of our war for independence.

You, who are the descendents of Bharathi, you poet, you leaders and you our heroes on the front, you the mighty tigers, thunder with one voice without the least tremor of fear that Bharat is a great country. Hold your heads aloft and boom energetically. "Long Live Freedom."

Now the perfidious enemy is making his guns roar with Himalayan greed, with covetous eyes on those mountains. Our heroes are leaping like lions into this battle for preserving Truth. With the aid of the victorious Goddess Kali they are laying low the foul enemy.

The Eternal Himalayas are the mountains of our Frontier. The Himalayas are the sweet abode of our Gods. And therein throb the hearts of the Indian people. Rise! Victorious Kali! Hurray to Jaya Sakthi.

Jai Hind! Jai Hind !!

Survey of Crime in India

While the volume of crime had been on the decrease during the period 1958–60, there was a slight upward increase in 1961 and 1962.

The total number of cognizable cases during 1962 was 6,74,466 as against 6,25,651 on 1961 showing an increase of 7·8 per cent which is considered to be within the normal limits of variations. The figures include crimes committed by juveniles.

This information is revealed in the Report "Crime in India—1962", prepared by the Union Home Ministry.

Counterfeiting has shown a decrease of 14·6 per cent over triennial average figures for 1959–61. Dacoity, however, recorded an increase of 22·6 per cent and robbery, 19·5 per cent.

Seven States—Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and Punjab showed a decrease over the triennial average. Assam led with 8·3 per cent decrease. Punjab showed the least decrease, i.e., 0·2 per cent.

Uttar Pradesh registered the largest increase, i.e., 67·1 per cent over the triennial average. This has been attributed to adverse economic conditions, increase in population, party factions in villages and better reporting.

Rajasthan and West Bengal came next with 17·4 per cent and 8·7 per cent increase respectively.

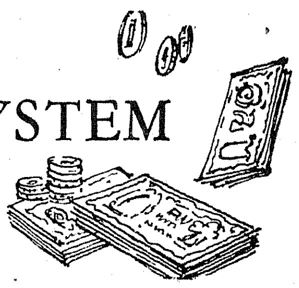
As for the Union Territories the largest increase was registered by Delhi (32·9 per cent) followed by Himachal Pradesh (24·8 per cent), Andaman and Nicobar Islands 19·5 per cent), Nagaland (18·9 per cent), Tripura (6·5 per cent) and Manipur (4·8 per cent).

Laccadive Minicoy and Amindiv Islands were the only Union Territory showing a decrease over the triennial average of cognizable crime. The decrease was 58·8 per cent.

The increase in crime in Delhi may be attributed to a drive against concealment of crime, increase in population and growth of industries.

Among the cities the largest increase was in Kanpur (83·1 per cent) followed by Delhi (33·5 per cent) and Calcutta (21·2 per cent). Decrease was recorded in Hyderabad (21·2 per cent), Bangalore (16·9 per cent) and Ahmedabad (1·8 per cent).

Rural CREDIT SYSTEM IN INDIA



A Committee on Rural Credit Survey, appointed by the Reserve Bank of India in 1951, *in its report said that private creditors including the professinal money-lenders, traders and land-lords supplies about* 93 *per cent of the total amount borrowed by the cultivators in the country. The combined contribution of Government and the co-operatives was about* 6 *per cent of the total. As for commercial banks,* 1 *per-cent represented the significant part played by them in the direct financing to the cultivators.*

The Committee was set up with the object of collecting statistical information and formulation of an integrated policy in the sphere of rural credit. It made a number of recommendations for the improvement of the co-operative credit system in the country and indicated that a system of institutionalised credit through co-operatives alone could solve the problem of rural credit. The recommendations of this Committee were accepted generally by Government and have been implemented in the Second and Third Five-Year Plans. The implementation of these programmes have considerably increased the role of co-operatives as an institution for providing rural credit.

The short-term co-operative credit structure in the country is built up on three levels. There are primary societies at the base; central co-operative banks at the district level, financing primary societies; and the apex co-operative bank at the State level.

The Reserve Bank of India is a central financing institution in the country and advances loans to apex co-operative banks for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops. The loans thus received were the resources of the co-operative banks are pooled together and channelled through the co-operative credit structure to the cultivators.

As on June 30, 1962, there were 21 State Co-operative Banks in the country with a share capital of Rs. 21·27 crores and a working capital of Rs. 256·03 crores. They advanced loans amounting to Rs. 256·29 crores. Of the working capital, Rs. 81·32 crores was in the nature of deposits. About 50 per cent of the loans advanced by these banks were borrowed from the Reserve Bank of India.

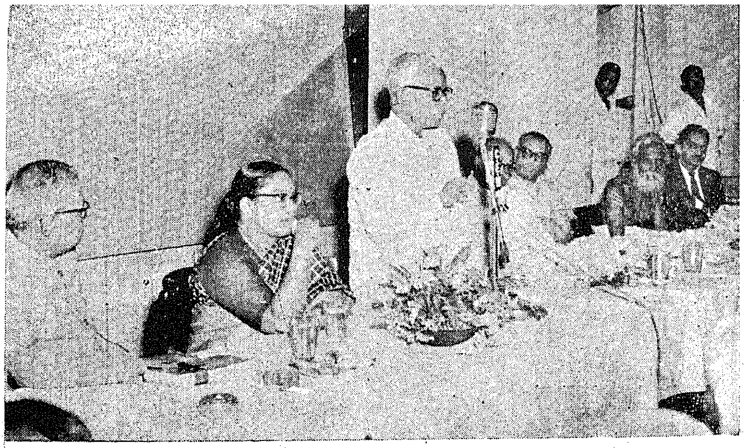
The number of the central co-operative banks as on June 30, 1962, was 387 with a share capital of Rs. 47·64 crores and a working capital of Rs. 352·44 crores. Of this, Rs. 166·32 crores represented borrowings and Rs. 124·36 crores deposits. The loans advanced by these banks amounted to Rs. 382·87 crores in 1961-62.

The strength of the co-operative credit structure depends entirely on the agricultural credit societies at the base. The number of these societies has been steadily on the increase. The following figures reveal the progress of these societies :—

Year.	*Number.*	*Membership.*	*Working capital.*	*Loans advanced.*
	(IN LAKHS)		(RS. IN CRORES.)	
1959–60 ..	2·05	144·68	223·85	168·40
1960–61 ..	2·12	170·41	273·95	202·75
1961–62 ..	2·15	195·60	325·25	228·09

(It is estimated that co-operatives provided about 20 per cent of the requirements of agricultural credit in 1961 as against 3 per cent in 1951.)

Governor Sri Bisnuram Medhi gave a party to the Delegates of National Cancer Congress at Raj Bhavan.



Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, released the book "Tiruvachaka Urai" written by Sri Ramanatham Pillai at the New Woodlands, Madras, on 21st January 1964.

The target of short and medium term credit to be advanced by the primary agricultural credit societies during the last year of the Third Plan, namely, 1965-66 is Rs. 500 crores.

Revitalisation programme

Of the two lakh primary agricultural credit societies as on 30th June 1959, nearly 50 per cent were in a weak and moribund condition. A scheme of revitalisation of primary agricultural credit societies was, therefore, implemented from the year 1959-60 as part of a planned programme of co-operative development. A little over 40,000 societies were taken up for revitalisation by the end of 1960-61. In the Third Five-Year Plan, a programme of revitalisation of about 53,000 societies has been included and is being implemented. It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan, i.e., by 1965-66, a major part of the weak societies will be taken up for revitalisation.

In order to encourage societies to open their doors to the weaker sections of the community and provide them adequate credit for agricultural production, a scheme for outright grants to such societies is being implemented since last year. These grants are provided to the societies to create a special bad debt reserve which will serve as a cushion for the additional risks involved in lending to the weaker sections of the community who have very little tangible assets to offer as security.

On the basis of the recommendation of the Mehta Committee on Co-operative Credit (1960), selected primary societies are also being provided State participation towards share capital.

In order to help recovery of loans, a scheme of development of co-operative marketing and processing is also being implemented as a part of the Five-Year Plans. Marketing societies have been established in every mandi and action is being taken to see that these societies deal in agricultural produce of the members and also help the primary societies in recovering dues of the cultivator through the sale proceeds of such produce.

Starting new Industries—Madras's Lead

It is a matter for legitimate pride for us in Madras that it was the Madras Government that led the way and showed how a Government could actually start new industries. In 1898 Mr. (later Sir Alfred) Chatterton, Superintendent of the School of Arts, was given a small grant for experiments in manufacturing aluminium vessels. These were very successful. A very flourishing State enterprise was built up, and was sold in 1903 to the Indian Aluminium Company.

From 1900 Mr. Chatterton was employed solely on the development of technical trades and industries and did much good work, e.g. in connection with chrome tanning of leather, improvement of hand-loom weaving, and the introduction of power-driven machinery for small-scale industries. It was the beginning of the work of the Industries Department of this Province.

Following the good example of Madras, Lord Curzon in 1905 established a separate Department in charge of a Member for Commerce and Industry in the Government of India. This Department was able to give the necessary assistance to enable the great Parsee industrialist, Mr. Jamshedji Tata, to establish his huge iron and steel enterprise at Jamshedpur in Bihar, that began production in 1911. As tariff protection was contrary to the Government's policy at that time, help was given in other ways including a guaranteed order for rails for the State Railway for a period of years. The Tata Iron and Steel Company has been a great success and has rendered outstanding services to India in both the World Wars.

State aid to Industries

Unfortunately the activities of the Industries Departments of both Central and Provincial Governments received a severe set-back when Lord Morley, as Secretary of State, ruled in 1909 that they should restrict themselves to education in new techniques and should not attempt to demonstrate this feasibility on a commercial scale. This, however, was only a passing phase, and from the time of the first World War, State aid in the establishment of new industries has been an accepted Policy in India.

With the Constitution of 1921 India secured fiscal autonomy and was able to adopt a policy of "discriminating tariff protection". Under this, tariff assistance was given to a fairly wide range of industries that were expected to be able eventually to dispense withthis help, and the assistance so given has not been unduly costly to the consumer and the agriculturists.

The National Development Council decided in 1958 that in order to develop the co-operative movement it was essential that co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as a primary unit;

the responsibility and the initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and the village panchayat. Provision of credit through co-operative agencies should be closely linked with programmes for increasing agricultural production and marketing and village co-operatives should undertake the function of supply of seeds, fertilizers, etc., for the benefit of the community. This question was further examined by the Mehta Committee on Co-operative Credit and on the basis of the recommendation of that Committee it has been decided that as a policy, primary credit societies at the village level should be organised to cover three or four villages with a population not exceeding 3,000 so that viability of such societies may be ensured. This policy is now being followed throughout the country.

To facilitate the supply of adequate and timely credit, the co-operative banks at the district and apex levels were reorganised and strengthened. Their capital resources were augmented by State participation and canalisation of local swings. The State Governments have also been helping these banks by means of subsidies to appoint additional qualified and trained administrative and supervisory staff to help in quick dispensation of credit and to ensure proper utilisation of funds by the borrowers.

Long-term credit

For provision of long-term credit, there is a central co-operative land mortgage bank in each State. These banks float debentures, which are guaranteed by the State Governments for payment of capital and interest and raise the necessary resources. State Governments also provide interim finance to these banks in order that they may float the loans and accumulate the necessary mortgages before floatation of debentures. The Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Reserve Bank of India and the State Bank of India are also purchasing these debentures in order to help provision of long-term credit for agriculture. At the end of 1961–62, there were 18 central land mortgage banks with a share capital of Rs. 5·74 crores and a working capital of Rs. 61·72 crores. These banks had debentures outstanding worth Rs. 48·07 crores as on June 30, 1962. The loans advanced by these banks amounted to Rs. 14.76 crores. These banks provided loans to primary land mortgage banks which are situated at the taluka level or district level and in some cases through branches direct. There were 535 primary land mortgage banks in the country as on June 30, 1962, with a membership of 8·52 lakhs and share capital of Rs. 2·82 crores. Working capital of these primary banks amounted to Rs. 38·42 crores. These banks advanced Rs. 12·58 crores as long-term loans to agriculturists. As on June 30, 1962, the total long-term loans outstanding from the cultivators to the

STANDING BUDDHA FROM TIRUVELANGULI

A new addition to the Madras Government Museum.

A Standing stone figure of Buddha was recently acquired from Tiruvelanguli, Thanjavur District. This is a rare specimen of standing Buddha. The figure is 300 c.m. high. The right hand is in the abhaya pose and the left holds the robes worn. It has elongated ears, prominent nose and pronounced lips. The Urna is outlined as an inverted question mark in the fashion of a member of bronze figures from Nagapattinam. This figure is one of the masterpieces of sculpture belonging to the end of the early Chola period,

This standing figure of Buddha has been exhibited in the Amaravathi Gallery of the Government Museum, Madras, along with the other outstanding Buddhist antiquities.

Sea-farers Club gave a lunch to Sri Raj Bahadur, Union Minister for Shipping, in Madras, on 11th January 1964

land mortgage banks amounted to Rs. 49·46 crores. The target fixed for the last year of the Third Plan is to step up this figure to Rs. 1·50 crores.

In order to co-ordinate the activities of the land mortgage banking structure in the country, a union of co-operative central land mortgage banks has been organised recently. This union is helping the land mortgage banks to frame co-ordinated policies for the growth of long-term co-operative credit structure in the country.

Government has been providing taccavi loans to agriculturists direct for improvement of land and agricultural production. As mentioned earlier, about 3 per cent of the credit needs of the cultivators were met by Government direct in 1950-51. In order that there may be a unified institutional agency for provision of credit, it has been decided by the Government of India that the Government loans issued to cultivators direct should in future be routed through co-operatives. This policy of routing taccavi loans through co-operatives is expected to be implemented throughout the country in a period of three to five years. Where the Government feels that loans should be provided at a specific concessional rate of interest, it is proposed to meet the difference between the economic lending rate and the concessional rate by means of subsidies from Government to the co-operatives.

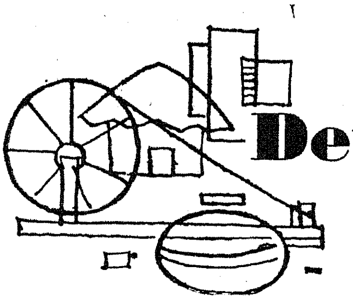
In order to help the agriculturists in certain special areas where large-scale reclamation of land is being undertaken or where plantation crops are raised which require loans of a long-term nature, special schemes are to be drawn up for provision of credit. The present co-operative structure in the country is not able to meet these requirements because of insufficient resources. To mitigate this difficulty, an Agricultural Re-finance Corporation has been set up recently. This Corporation will provide re-finance facilities to co-operative banks in the country for advancing loans for special schemes drawn up for the purpose.

All these measures which are being implemented as a part of the programme of planned development included in the Five-Year Plans, are expected to go a long way in developing the co-operative credit structure as an institutional agency for provision of rural credit. It is expected that by now co-operatives account for about 20 to 25 per cent of the credit needs of the agriculturists in the country.

National Defence Fund Exceeds Rs. 58 Crores

The total cash contributions brought into the Central Account of the National Defence Fund in New Delhi till the close of business on January 31,1964, amounted to Rs. 58.04 crores. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs came from Britain and Rs. 63 lakhs from other countries.

In addition, contributions in gold and gold ornaments amounted to 22,79,489 grammes, approximately equivalent to 1,95,496 tolas.



Development of Khadi & Village Industries

An increase of about Rs. 55 lakhs in the production of cotton khadi alone and a rise of about Rs. 16 lakhs in the sale of khadi over the previous year and a total value of production amounting to Rs. 678·28 lakhs for khadi and village industries were among the highlights of activities of the Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board during 1962-63 according to its report for the year.

In the matter of yarn production the State recorded an increase of about 108 lakhs of *kisan* hanks over the production of the previous year, while the ambar yarn production showed an increase of about 19-lakh hanks. In the case of ambar yarn the increase was achieved in spite of the closure of a few ambar parishramalayas in certain areas where the ambar scheme did not find much response from the villagers. It is hoped, however, that the output of ambar yarn may increase further in 1963–64 because of the introduction of high-draft and six-spindle ambar charkhas.

Khadi production

The value of production of cotton khadi increased from Rs. 255.05 lakhs in 1961–62 to Rs. 310 lakhs in the year under report. Production of silk khadi did not keep pace with the demand for it. Because of its durability, elegance and moderate price when compared to other silks, silk khadi in the State was in great demand.

Compared to the sales figures of 1961–62 there had been an increase in sales during 1962-63 to the tune of about Rs. 16 lakhs. The Khadi Department of the State alone ran about 113 sales depots in the State. The other major as well as minor institutions had also a good number of depots. One central godown and two regional godowns were functioning under the Department. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission sanctioned loans and grants for constructing 3 large size godowns and 16 medium size godowns in the State. Two of them, one in each type, were already completed.

Rehabilitation of weavers

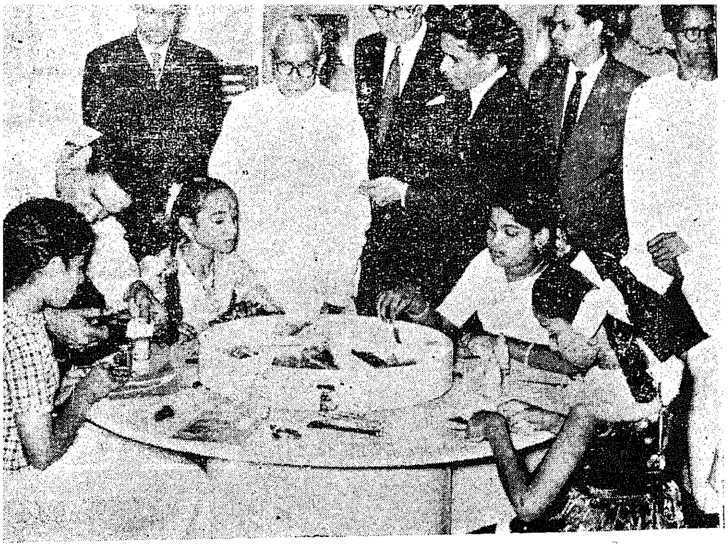
As many as 3 lakhs of persons found employment in the khadi programme of the State. Since accommodation was a great problem, steps were taken to rehabilitate the weavers by constructing houses for them. In 1961–62, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was spent by the Khadi Department alone for this purpose. During 1962-63 a sum of about Rs. 35,000 was sanctioned to implement the programme.

During 1962–63 khadi work was taken up by 68 panchayat unions all over the State. Khadi work was also carried on in the blocks that had not been changed into panchayat unions.

Village industries

The programme of village industries was undertaken both departmentally and through the organised industrial co-operatives. Private registered institutions were also being encouraged by providing sufficient financial assistance and technical help. The co-operative societies were continuously enjoying the technical assistance offered by the staff of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the State Board during the course of their working.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, inaugurated the display and sales of Ceramic art pieces at Museum Centenary Hall, Egmore, on 21st January 1964.



Children Art Carnival was inaugurated at Teynampet Congress Ground on 21st January 1964.

During the year under report, the various village industries under the control of the State Board produced goods worth Rs. 368.28 lakhs. The sales figures during the same year were to the tune of Rs. 350·22 lakhs. Table gives the industry-wise production and sales in the State.

Production and Sales of Major Village Industries in Madras (1962–63)

Industry.	*Produc-tion.*	*Sales.*
	(RS. IN LAKHS.)	
Palm Gur	188·17	189·51
Village Oil	110·00	111·69
Handpounding of paddy ..	24·38	25·12
Gur and Khandsari ..	20·50	..
Village Pottery	8·12	8·59
Carpentry and Blacksmithy.	4·93	4·28
Non-Edible Oils and Soap ..	4·49	4·25
Village Leather	4·40	3·79
Hand-made Paper	1·81	1·53
Bee-keeping	1·34	1·33
Cottage Match	0·14	0·13
Total	368·28	350·22

Thus the value of production of khadi and village industries in the State during 1962–63 amounted to Rs. 678·28 lakhs, and the sales always matched with production.

Appropriateness

The State comprises nearly 15,000 villages and 350 towns. Of the total population of 33·7 millions, 24·7 millions live in rural areas. The number of persons engaged in agriculture as cultivators and agricultural labourers is 9·3 millions. The number of persons employed in other fields such as industry, transport, etc., is about 6 millions. Thus there is a difference of about 18 millions including children, aged-persons, housewives and the able-bodied unemployed. The khadi and village industries programme of the State can, however, claim that it has absorbed at least 3-lakh persons of the last category, viz., able-bodied unemployed and given them Rs. 144·8 lakhs as wages.

AREA AND POPULATION

Madras occupies the tenth rank with an area of 50,331 square miles or 130,357 square kilometres and the fifth rank in population of 33,686,953 according to the Census, 1961. The Madras State has 338 towns, 14,124 inhabited villages and 615 uninhabited villages. Of the total population of 33,686,953, 50·2 per cent are males and 49·8 per cent are females. 26·7 per- cent of the population or 8,990,528 persons are in urban areas and the remaining 73·3 per cent or 24,696,425 persons are in rural areas.

Of the total population in Madras State 15,351,621 or 45·6 per cent are classified as workers and 18,335,332 or 54·4 per cent are classified as non-workers. Among the workers 10,103,326 or 65·8 per cent are males and 5,248,295 or 34·2 per cent are females. Among the non-workers 6,807,652 or 37·1 per cent are males and 11,527,680 or 62·9 per cent are females.

There has been a rise in literacy in all the district. According to the 1961 Census 31·4 per cent of the total population or 10,580,616 persons are literate and educated persons compared to 20·3 per cent in 1961. Madras City has the highest percentage of literacy, i.e., 59·5 per cent while Salem has the lowest percentage, i.e., 19·9 per cent.

According to 1961 Census the density of population works out to 669 persons per square mile or 258 persons per square kilometre. Excluding Madras City, Kanyakumari district has the highest density of population, viz., 1,550 persons per square mile or 599 persons per square kilometre whereas The Nilgiris district has the lowest density with 416 persons per square mile or 161 persons per square kilometre.

—From Abstract of Statistics issued by Director of Statistics, Madras.

Fifty-four Teachers get State Awards

Fifty-four elementary school teachers, two from each educational district, have been selected by the State Government for awards for 1962–63.

The selection was made by a special committee and each award consists of a cash prize of Rs. 200 (as prize bonds), a certificate of merit and a silver medal.

The awards will be distributed at a function later.

The award winners are—

Madras South.—(1) Mr. A. M. Sowmyanarayanan, Headmaster, Corporation Higher Elementary School, Kothandaramaswamy Koil Street, West Mambalam. (2) Smt. M. M. Muthumani, Headmistress, Ramakrishna Mission Saradha Vidyalaya Higher Elementary School, Ramanathan Street, T'Nagar.

Madras North.—(1) Mr. S. Narasimhulu, Headmaster, Railway Colony Aided Elementary School, Ayanavaram. (2) Mr. Esakkimuthu Pillai, Headmaster, Corporation Higher Elementary School, Sembudoss Street, Madras-1.

Chingleput South.—(1) Mr. S. Ganesan, Assistant, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Andarkuppam. (2) Smt. D. Kamalam, Assistant, Town Municipal School, Chingleput.

Chingleput North.—(1) Mr. S. Nadhamuni Mudaliar, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Venganur. (2) Mr. P. Vadivelu Pillai, Assistant, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Old Gummidipoondi.

Vellore.—(1) Mr. A. V. Gopalaswamy, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Melappulam. (2) Mr. U. V. Sadasiva Mudaliar, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Ussoor.

Tiruvannamalai.—(1) Mr. M. Subramanya Mudaliar, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Higher Elementary School, Aadanoor. (2) Mr. M. Venkatarama Kone, Teacher Panchayat Union Elementary School, Rajah Street, Chengam.

Villupuram.—(1) Mr. P. S. Lakshmanaswamy, Teacher-Manager, Mahatma Gandhi Senior Basic School, Villupuram. (2) Mr. N. Anthoniswamy, Assistant, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Kalayampoondi.

Cuddalore.—(1) Mr. R. Alagappan, Assistant, Panchayat Union Higher Elementary School, Tittagudi. (2) Mr. S. Guruswamy, Teacher, Panchayat Union Senior Basic School, Erumbur.

Thanjavur East.—(1) Mr. R. Virudhachalam, Headmaster, Municipal Elementary School, Thirruindalur. (2) Mr. R. Venkatarama Iyer, Teacher, Panchayat Union Higher Elementary School, Kallappal.

Thanjavur West.—(1) Mr. A. G. Durairaj, Teacher, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Kottaipattinam. (2) Mr. S. Govindaraja Pillai, Assistant, Panchayat Union Senior Basic School, Ammapet.

Tiruchirappalli.—(1) Mr. S. Govindasamy, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Ramanallur. (2) Mr. R. Kanniah, Headmaster, K.A.P. Viswanathan Junior Basic School, Tiruchirappalli.

Pudukkottai.—(1) Mr. G. R. Regunathan Chettiar, Assistant, Panchayat Union School, Munasandai. (2) Mr. V. Krishnaswamy, Headmaster, Gandhinagar Municipal Junior Basic School, Pudukkottai.

Dindigul.—(1) Mr. P. Ramaswamy, Headmaster, Gandhiji Vidyapeetam Higher Elementary School, Kanniservaipatti. (2) Mr. K. V. Arulappan, Assistant, Panchayat Union Higher Elementary School, K. Dharmathupatty.

Madurai.—(1) Mr. D. Sundara Mahalingam, Teacher, Government Kallar Higher Elementary School, Kappalur. (2) Mr. R. G. J. Chelliah, Headmaster, C.S.I. Senior Basic School, Batlagundu.

Ramanathapuram Central.—(1) Sri D. Sebastian, Teacher, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Kalayarkoil. (2) Mr. S. Subramaniya Pillai, Assistant, Panchayat Union Elementary School, S. Kallupatti.

Ramanathapuram West.—(1) Mr. K. Sikkandar, Teacher, Municipal Muslim Higher Elementary School, Pavali Road, Virudhunagar. (2) Mr. V. Adaikkalam, Teacher-Manager, Velayutham Junior Basic School, Srivilliputhur.

Ramanathapuram East.—(1) Mr. R. P. Ganesa Naidu, Panchayat Union Junior Basic School, Pattinamakatham. (2) Mr. V. Sankaram Pillai, Assistant, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Manjakkollai.

Tirunelveli North—(1) Mr. A. R. Srinivasan, Headmaster, T.D.T.A. Higher Elementary School, Tral. (2) Mr. P. K. Diraviam Pillai, Assistant, Subbaroya Higher Elementary School, Chinthamani.

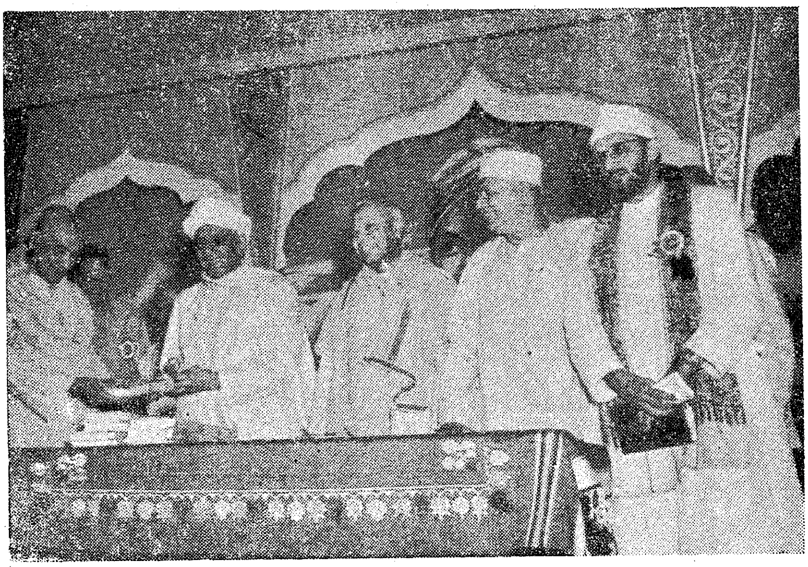
Tirunelveli Central.—(1) Mr. S. Nataraja Vathiar, Teacher, Harijan Elementary School, Vellankudi. (2) Mr. M. Radhaswamy Ayyar, Headmaster, Committee Higher Elementary School, Cheranmadevi.

Tirunelveli South.—(1) Mr. K. V. Sivagurunathan, Headmaster, P.S.M. Higher Elementary School, Kulasekharapattinam. (2) Mr. S. Gnaniah, Headmaster, T.D.T.A. Junior Basic School, Thoriyoor.

Erode.—(1) Mr. V. D. Sundaram, Teacher, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Eluppaikinar. (2) Mr. D. Swami Iyengar, Teacher, Panchayat Union Elementary School, Moolanoor.

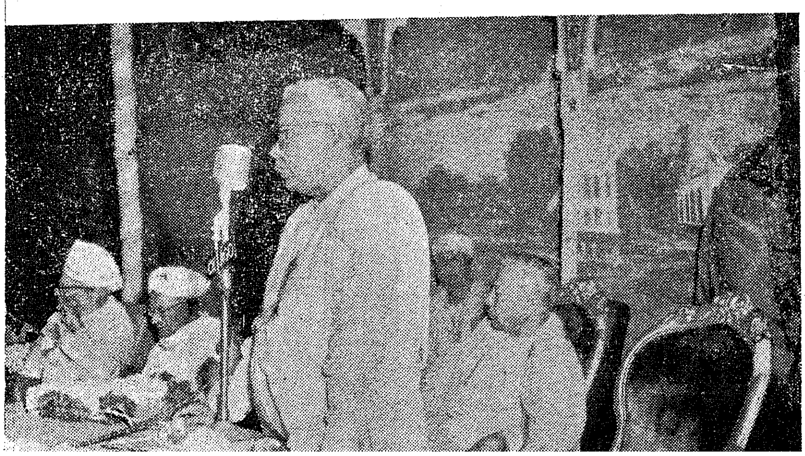
Coimbatore.—(1) Mr. A. S. Lakshmanan, Assistant, Panchayat Union Basic School, Avanashi. (2) Mr. T. R. Venkataramanan, Headmaster, Panchayat Union Basic School, Thondamuthur.

Swami Prabavananda opened the Vivekananda Centenary Building on 11th January 1964. Sri C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, presided



Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, released the complete works of Swami Vivekananda in Tamil and Telugu on 12th January 1964

Religious Conference was Presided over by Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, on 15th January 1964



REAL WORSHIP

It is in love that religion exists and not in ceremony, in the pure and sincere love in the heart. Unless a man is pure in body and mind, his coming into a temple and worshipping Shiva is useless. The prayers of those that are pure in mind and body will be answered by Shiva and those that are impure, and yet try to teach religion to others, will fail in the end. External worship is only a symbol of internal worship; but internal worship and purity are the real things. Without them, external worship would be of no avail. Therefore you must all try to remember this.

If a man goes with an impure mind into a temple, he adds to the sins that he had already, and goes home a worse man then when he left it. Tirtha (place of pilgrimage) is a place which is full of holy things and holy men. If sin is committed in any ordinary place it can easily be removed; but sin committed in a Tirtha cannot be removed. This is the gist of all worship— to be pure and to do good to others. He who sees Shiva in the poor, in the weak and in the diseased, really worships Shiva; and if he sees Shiva only in the image, his worship is but preliminary. He who has served and helped one poor man seeing Shiva in him, without thinking of his caste, or creed, or race, or anything with him, Shiva is more pleased than with the man who sees Him only in temples.

He who wants to serve Shiva must serve His children, must serve all creatures in this world first. It is said in the Shastra that those who serve the servants of God are His greatest servants. So you will bear this in mind.

Let me tell again, that you must be pure and help any one who comes to you as much as lies in your power. And this is good Karma. By the power of this, the heart becomes pure (Chitta-Suddhi), and then Shiva who is residing in every one, will become manifest. He is always in the heart of every one. Unselfishness is the test of religion. He who has more of this unselfishness is more spiritual and nearer to Shiva. Whether he is learned or ignorant, he is nearer to Shiva than anybody else, whether he knows it or not. And if a man is selfish, even though he has visited all the temples, seen all the places of pilgrimage and painted himself like a leapord, he is still further off from Shiva.

Swami Vivekananda

M. I Vol. XVV No 13 31 March 1964

NATIONAL LEPROSY CONTROL PROGRAMME

By

Dr. P. N. KHOSHOO

Throughout India, Gandhiji's Martyrdom day has come to be known also as the Anti-Leprosy Day. The observance of the Leprosy Day has become a regular feature on 30th January every year now. Gandhiji attached great significance to the leprosy problem and his close contacts with Sri Parchure Shastriji in Wardha are well known. Sri Parchure Shastri was suffering from leprosy and Gandhiji had made it a habit of paying him visits every evening and caressing him. The leprosy patient was always uppermost in his mind. Gandhiji gave his blessings to the idea of calling the first All India Leprosy Workers' Conference in Wardha from October 30 to November 1, 1946.

The Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation under the auspices of Gandhi Smarak Nidhi after the martyrdom of Gandhiji came out for the first time in India with a scheme for the treatment of leprosy patients in the villages on the domiciliary pattern. In this connection Dr. Sushila Nayar, the present Health Minister of India, toured extensively throughout India particularly the endemic States in 1951 to set up the Leprosy Control Centres under Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation.

Government of India programme

The benefits and advantages of the modern treatment by chemotherapeutic methods paved the way for the treatment of leprosy patients on a mass-scale by the ambulatory methods. In 1954, Government of India prepared an ambitious scheme to control leprosy by establishing a large number of control centres in the endemic States of India. The foundation was thus laid of the National Leprosy Control Programme in India in 1955. Under the frame work of this National Programme 33 Leprosy Control Centres were established in the first Plan and 104 in the second Plan periods. Up to-date there are 565 Centres functioning in India. The Control Centres undertake the survey of the population, institute the case detection programme and put the patients under treatment and the case holding programme is thus ensured. This programme has been mostly established in the coastal States of India, where leprosy is a big public health problem. The National Leprosy Control Programme is a concerted health programme for the whole country and has been established in collaboration with the State Governments where leprosy is a big public health problem. During the first, second and third Plan periods about 10 crores of rupees have been spent on this programme. The achievements of the National Leprosy Control Programme are :—

Population coverage ..	.. About 3·1 crores.
Persons examined ..	.. 1·5 crores.
Registered Cases ..	.. About 4 lakhs.
Cases under treatment	.. About 3·5 lakhs.

People's participation

Leprosy is the disease for which the people's participation has been the maximum in India. Being a socio-economic problem the voluntary agencies have been

Sri G. Bhuvarahan, Minister for Information and Publicity, is seen delivering the inaugural address at the 23rd Anniversary Day Celebration of the Nakkirar Kazhagam at Children's Theatre, Madras, on 17th January 1964

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" Leprosy work is not merely a medical relief, it is transforming the frustrations in life into the joy and dedication, personal ambition into selfless services. If you can transform the life of a patient or change his values of life you can change the villages and the country."

—Mahatma Gandhi.

doing the institutional work only. With the change in conception about leprosy and its control, the voluntary agencies have also undergone a radical change in their methods. The Government of India have been given them generous grants to participate with us in the control programme under the overall frame work of the National Leprosy Control Programme and 37 such voluntary agencies are receiving grants throughout India for doing the control work. It is envisaged that in the 4th Plan period, 40 more voluntary agencies will be given aid to participate with us.

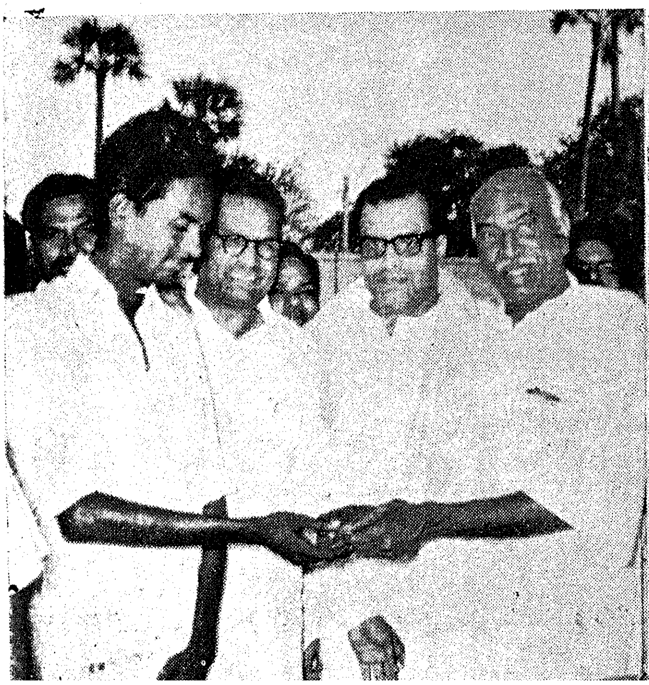
Future plans

Leprosy forms a massive public health problem in only 8 states of India, viz., Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. In other States the incidence is not high. There are about 25 lakhs of leprosy cases in India (may be more) out of which in between Madras and Andhra Pradesh, there are about half the total number of estimated leprosy cases. Out of India's population 450 million about 300 million people are living in the endemic zones. The 4th Plan for the control of leprosy envisages to cover the entire endemic population of India and will cost little more than Rs. 20 crores. 110 Leprosy Control Centres and about 5,000 Leprosy Survey and Treatment Centres will be established during the fourth Plan. Also12 training centres for the para-medical and two training centres for the medical officers will also be established. The leprosy work will also be instituted in the urban areas. A good slice of money has been set apart for the reconstructive surgery, rehabilitation, health education and distribution of welfare benefits to the leprosy patients. The main obstacles which have faced us in the last third Plan periods is the dearth of the trained medical and para-medical personnel in order to get rid of this obstacle, during the third Plan period top priority has been given for the training programme as an advance action to prepare the trained man power for the mass case detection programme to be instituted in this fourth Plan period. The leprosy control programme in the fourth Plan period is therefore, going to be a crash programme.

Leprosy is going to be banished out of India and all out attempts have been taken in hand towards full filling that objective. Gandhiji's blessings have always been there.

"Leper is a word of bad odour. India is perhaps a home of lepers next only to Central Africa. Yet they are as much a part of society as the tallest amongst us. But the tall absorb our attention though they are least in need of it. The lot of the lepers who are much in need of attention is studied neglect. I am tempted to call it heartless, which it certainly is in terms of non-violence. If India was pulsating with new life, if we were all in earnest about winning Independence in the quickess manner possible by truthful and non-violent means there would not be a leper or begger in India uncared for and unaccounted for." *Mahatma Gandhi.*

Sri K. Kamaraj, Congress President is seen in the picture handing over the key to one of the taxi drivers after the inauguration of the first fleet of eight taxis which are being put on the road by the Madras Taxi Drivers Co-operative Society Ltd., on 21st February 1964.



Leprosy Problem in Madras State

Leprosy relief work in Madras State, at first, started with the establishment of Colonies' by the various Christian Missionaries, who took the leading part in this work then.

Leprosy is highly endemic in Madras State—the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot, Chingleput, Salem and Madurai being the most affected. Prior to 1955, no mass Leprosy Control Work was done.

Leprosy Control, Work

Since, 1955 the Control work by the modern field methods in an extensive area, started in this State, on the pattern of the National Leprosy Control Scheme· The units established thus in the Five-year Plan periods were two types of units, i.e., (i) the Treatment and Study Centre one at Tirukoilur. (ii) the Subsidiary centres at various places in the State.

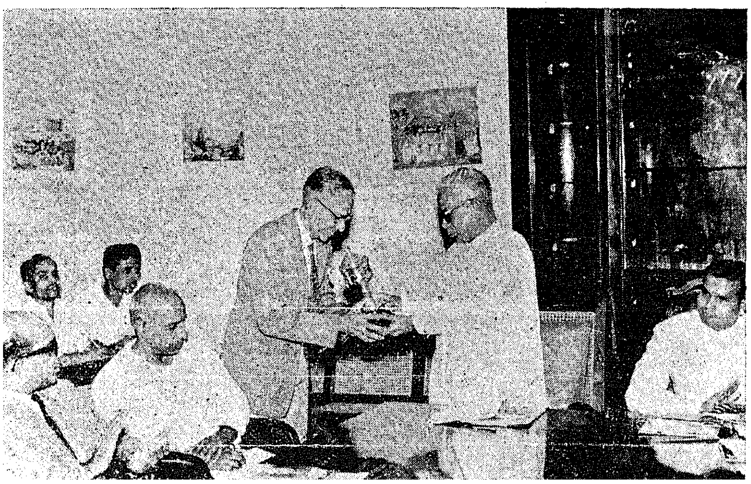
Subsidiary centres which have been established since 1955 have engaged themselves in mass treatment, intensive survey and observation of healthy contacts and health education about leprosy.

So, till the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan, there were 14 Government centres covering a population of 12 lakhs. These centres also engaged themselves in a continuous case-finding programme.

Wallajah Scheme

A novel scheme of Leprosy Control Work was started in the year 1959 called the Wallajah Scheme as the area of operation of this scheme is the Wallajah Taluk of North Arcot District. The Headquarters of the Scheme is at Ranipet and the general Medical Institutions in the taluk take part in the scheme as peripheral centres. The area covered by the project is 395 square miles with population of 3 taluks and consists of 18 sub-centres.

The meeting of the Madras City Savings Committee was held on 17th January 1964, in the Cabinet Room. Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Chief Minister, presented a cup to Sri M. T. Parameswaran who has been adjudged as the best agent.



The Government have taken over during 1960 the Belgian Leprosy Centre started by Dr. Hamerijckz with the existing staff. The population involved in this area is 5 lakhs and the area covered is about 800 square miles. There is a mass control programme covering a large area, i.e., almost three taluks in Chingleput District. This centre is well equipped with facilities for Physiotheraphy, Laboratory investigations, temporary hospitalisation and reconstructive surgery. About 23,000 patients have been registered for treatment in the area served by this centre.

Third Fiver-Year Plan

The Third Five-Year Plan has seen a slight modification in the pattern of the subsidiary centres, i.e., the new units called Control Units cover a population of 1½ lakhs.

During the Third Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to establish the following units in accordance with the Government of India pattern :—

1	Control Units	7
2	S.E.T. Units (Survey, Education and Treatment units).	128
3	Training Centre	1

The Government have already sanctioned the establishment of Leprosy Control Units at the following places :—

1	Palni	Madurai District.
2	Kancheepuram ..	Chingleput District.
3	Elathur	North Arcot District.
3	Namakkal	Salem District.
5	Kallakurichi	South Arcot District.
6	Krishnagiri	Salem District.
7	Sivagiri	Tirunelveli District.

The Control Units at the following places are functioning :—

1 Palni .. .. 2 Elathur .. .. 3 Kancheepuram ..	Have organised the work and started working.
4 Namakkal .. 5 Kallakurichi .. 6 Krishnagiri	The Work is just being organized and will start working in a few months when Para-Medical workers will be posted.

The remaining unit at Sivagiri will be opened shortly after securing suitable buildings.

Voluntary Organisations

In Madras State, we are luckily to have quite a good number of Voluntary Organizations, who are engaged in Control work, many of them are doing excellent work. An important feature of the work in this State is the close co-operation between Government and

Voluntary Organisations. The Government are paying a per capita grant to Leprosy Sanatoria and Homes and this grant has been increased this year from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 per month. Voluntary Organizations are also receiving help from the Government for control work.

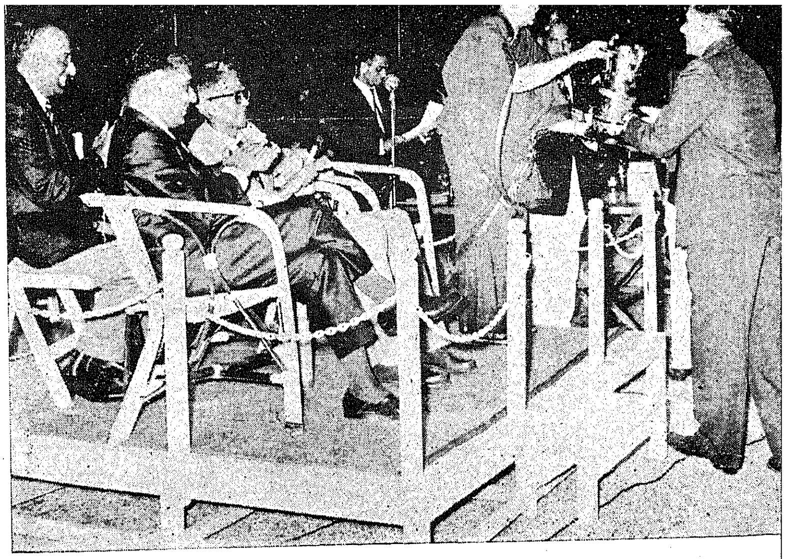
Present set up

So, we have to date, one Leprosy Treatment and Study Centre, 13 Subsidiary Centres, 2 S.E.T. Units, 6 Leprosy Control Units of the Government and two fully aided (Voluntary) Control Units at Polambakkam and Wallajah Scheme ; in addition 8 voluntary organizations partly-aided doing control work. Thus in about a few month's time, Madras State would have fairly adequate coverage.

Surgery

Reconstructive surgery is undertaken at the Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore. Deformative of the hand, foot and face, are regularly treated with surgery. Since this is a Research Unit, regular follow-up of work is carried out on almost every single case that has been operated on. This unit provides facilities for training in reconstructive surgery in leprosy. Surgical treatment for leprosy patients is available in the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Tirumani, where till recently a surgeon from a Medical Department was posted as visiting surgeon. The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute have since employed a full-time surgeon for their institute and the arrangements made for the visiting surgeon have been discontinued.

In Schieffelin Leprosy Research Sanatorium, Karigiri several new methods of reconstitutions of hands, feet and face are under trial and surgical treatment of rehabilitation is provided to the patients.



Annual State Police Sports were held at Rajaratnam Stadium, Sri S. K. Chettur, Chief Secretary, Presided.

In the Polambakkam Leprosy Centre, there is department of Surgery and Physiotherapy, where operations are carried out.

Research centres

In the Madras State, there are four important Research Centres, namely :—

1. The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Tirumani.

2. The Hand and Foot Research Unit of the Christian Medical College and Hospital, Vellore.

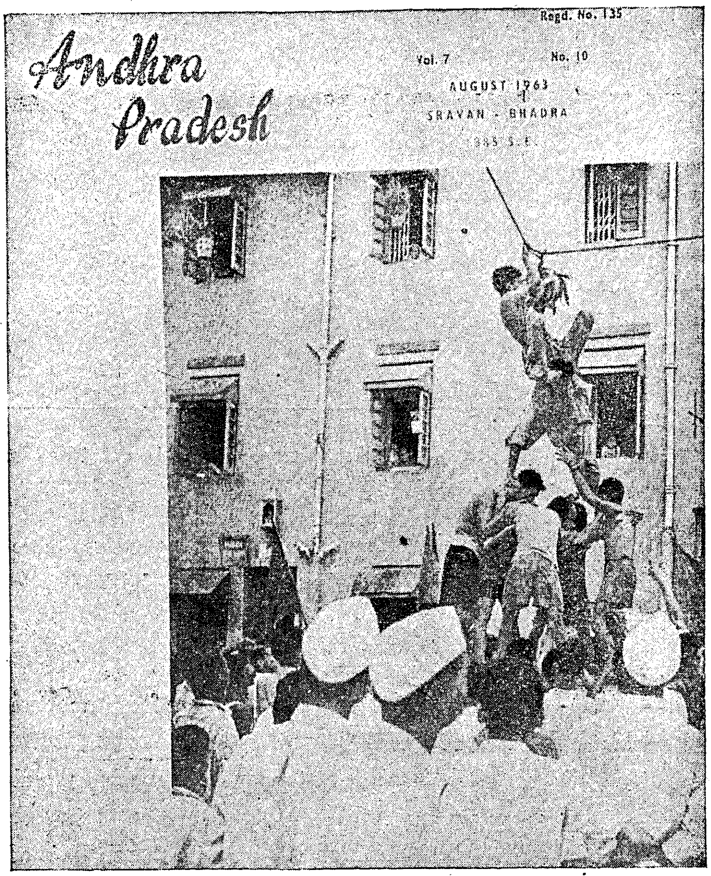
3. The Schieffelin Leprosy Research Sanatorium, Karigiri.

4. The Government Leprosy Treatment and Study Centre, Thirukoilur.

Third Plan Provision is Rs. 60·00 lakhs. (This is in addition to the expenditure on Institutions already opened in First and Second Plan periods and other items.)

Preliminary report on Tiruvannamalai Passenger Train Accident

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Southern Circle, Ministry of Transport, who held an enquiry into the cause of collision of No. 872 Up Villupuram-Tiruvannamalai Passenger Train with the parted vehicles of No. 3634 Up Villupuram-Katpadi Goods Train, between Velanandal and Tandarai Stations at Km. 54/11 on the Tiruchirappalli Division of the Southern Railway, at 05·01 hours on December 14, 1963, has submitted his preliminary report. His provisional finding is that the accident took place due to failure of equipment. As a result of the accident, one passenger in the train died and five others were injured, of whom one sustained grevious injury. In addition, four railway employees sustained minor injuries.



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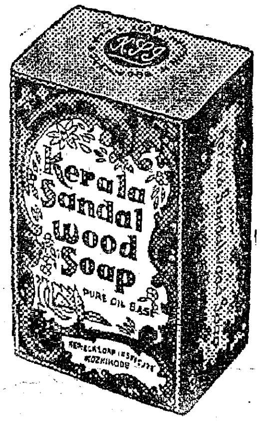

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